PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE FIRST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Ports and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,464—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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Milkmaid
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GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Landon	25th Jan.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	1st Feb.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	8th "
" PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	15th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	22nd "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st March
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	8th "
" EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langbourne	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* VICTORIA	6327	E. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th April.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6327	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. Persia	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Androvich	4,139	1st February 1902
IMPERATRIX	....	4,212	1st March 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
S. S. TIROL	....	2,771	16th March.
S. S. MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	....	4,469	16th April.
S. S. POSEIDON	....	3,878	23rd April.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 633-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CARINTHIA	G. Marocchino	2,812	22rd Feb., 1902.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 18th January, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
CALEDONIEN	4,239	Blanc	13th Feb., 1902
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy-From	10th April 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain, Vaquier, to sail on or about 5th Feb., 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Don. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th March 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

BOMBAY to VENICE calling at ALEXANDRIA and BRINDISI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
NILO	2840	Dimarco	27th January, 1902.
V. FLORIO	2840	Dodero	24th February, 1902.
NILO	2840	Dimarco	27th March, 1902.
V. FLORIO	2840	Dodero	30th April, 1902.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single, Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	908	1,028-8
2nd "	357-8	550	677-8	805
3rd "	165	—	—	—

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE VENICE LINE.

To BRINDISI or VENICE ..... 1st Class Rs. 500
" " " ..... 2nd " " 325

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA OR VENICE AND BACK.

From and after January 1902 and until further notice this company will issue return Tickets, available for any period within two years, to FIRST CLASS Passengers only, from Bombay to Genoa or Venice and back, at the reduced Rate of 1½ fare, amounting to Rs. 907-8.

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,093 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th January, 1903.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Esplanade Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Building.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 24th Jan., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 23rd Jan., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MORMUGOA, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 6th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 24th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st January, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { America and Australia.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WILL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
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STOP THAT COUGH!

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
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KEATING'S LOZENGES

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all chemists.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
HALL MARKED SILVER GOODS,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
ORNAMENTAL LEATHER GOODS, AND
GENERAL FANCY STOCK.

THE COMPANY'S STOCKS THROUGHOUT ARE CONSTANTLY REPLENISHED WITH NEW GOODS, AND COMPRISE ARTICLES AT ALL PRICES IN THE

NEWEST AND BEST DESIGNS.

SPECIAL CATALOGUES HAVE BEEN PREPARED AND WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF

ARTISTIC FURNITURE IN INDIA.

Also a New and Select range of CRETONNES, TAPESTRIES, SILKS, PRINTED LINENS, &c. and every other HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE.

Inspection of

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PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING.

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MADRAS. LONDON.

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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

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DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LADIES' PREMIER BICYCLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., are offering their Entire Stock of BICYCLES at CLEARANCE PRICES:—

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CLEARANCE SALE,

		Reduced Price. Rs.	List Price Rs.
6	Model "Kangaroo"	150	275
2	" "Popular"	165	300
3	" "H"	165	300
3	" "G"	190	330
6	" "Kohinoor"	200	360
2	" "Royal"	230	400

A few Models of Men's Machines are also available at CLEARANCE SALE PRICES.

Entire Stock must be Cleared without delay.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS AVAILABLE at SHORTEST NOTICE.

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HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE, AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES CALCUTTA, SIMLA, BOMBAY, OOTACAMUND AND MADRAS, and the principal MESSES and CLUBS throughout India and Burma.

BACON—	Rs.	a.
REAL WILTS MIDDLE, from 20 lb. to 30 lb., each per lb., (original weight)	1	2
do. do. do. do. on cut	1	3
REAL WILTS BELLY, from 8 to 20 lb., each per lb., (original weight)	1	0
do. do. do. on cut	1	1
CUMBERLAND BELLIES, from 10 to 16 lb. each per lb.	1	0
do. do. do. on cut	1	1
RASHERS OF BACON, per lb. tin	1	4
HAMS—		
Home cured, Pale Cumberland, from 7 to 26 lb., each per lb.	1	2
Cooked ready for table, whole or half Ham per lb.	2	0
Cooked, in slices "	2	8

CHEESE—	Rs.	a.
STILTON ENGLISH PRIZE DAIRY, whole Cheese, Per lb.	1	6
do. do. do. on cut "	1	8
GORGONZOLA, REAL, whole Cheese "	1	6
do. do. do. on cut "	1	8
CAMEMBERT, Real, per large tin "	1	12
MENAUTA per tin "	1	4
CHESHIRE do. on cut "	1	0
GRUYERE, Real "	1	0
CHEDDAR, Pale Loaf "	0	14
DOUBLE GLOSTER "	0	14
AMERICAN "	0	12
EDAMS & GOUDAS "	0	12

COLD WEATHER DELICACIES NOW.

Ox Tongues, Bath Chaps, Cakes, French Plums, Turkish Figs, etc., etc., Tom Smith's Famous Sweets and Crackers.

SEND FOR SPECIAL LIST.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
VICEREGAL CATERERS,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Asparagus Dishes.
" Servers.
Beer Jugs.
Biscuit Boxes.
Biscuit, Butter, and Cheese Stands.
Bread, Butter, and Cake Stands.
Brad Baskets.
Bread Forks.
Breakfast Cruets.
Breakfast Services.
Butter Dishes.
Butter Knives.
Cake and Bread Baskets.
Calendars.
Candelabras.
Candlesticks.
Carvers in Cases.
Centre Pieces.
Challenge Cups.
Champagne Bottle Openers.
Champagne Coolers.
Champagne Jugs.
Cheese Dishes.
Cheese Scoops.
Children Mugs.
Christening Presents.
Chutney Spoons.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Claret Jugs.
Cream and Sugar.
Cruet Frames.
Crumb Scoops.
Cups.
Cups and Champagne and Peg Measures.
Dessert Knives and Forks.
Egg Frames.
Entree Dishes.
Fish Knives and Forks.
Flower Bowls.
Flower Stands.
Fruit Dishes.
Fruit Knives and Forks.
Game and Spirit Cabinet.
Ice Pails.
Ice Picks.
Ice Spoons.
Ice Tongs.
Ice Jugs.
Ice Pitchers.
Inkstands.
Jam Spoons.
Jam Stands.
Jardinieres.
Knives, Forks, and Spoons.
Liqueur Frames.
Marrow Spoons.
Mugs.
Napkin Rings.
Nut Crackers.
Nut Dishes.
Paper Weights.
Peg Measures.
Pickle Frames.
Powder Boxes.
Prize Cups.
Salad Bowls and Servers.
Salt Cellars.
Sardine Boxes.
Sauce Boats.
Sherry Cobler Shakers.
Side Dishes.
Smokers Requisites.
Soup Tureens.
Spirit Frames.
Spirit Labels.
Spoons and Forks.
Sugar Basins and Cream Jugs.
Table Cutlery.
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MORENAS & CO.,
64, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

	Rs.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.	
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market. Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures. CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. supplied.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Oriental Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 1 annas each. Apply "L." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Newly printed. Price 1 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GRAND MASONIC CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN IN

THE TOWN HALL

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 25TH,

AT 9-30 P.M.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE,

D.G.M. of Bombay, and G.M.A.S.F.I.,

IN AID OF MASONIC CHARITIES.

PROGRAMME.

1. Organ Solo ...March (Ell) ..... Costa. Captain J. CONDON.
2. Song ..... Beloved, it is morn ..... Florence. Mrs. SOLLAM ..... Alyward.
3. Piano Solo ... a Andante Finale de Lucia, for the left hand solo. b Etude in E flat. ... Leschetizki. SIGNOR SCHINZI. ... Rubinstein.
4. Song ..... Vainka's Song ..... F. J. Whishaw Miss PHEROZ K. N. KABRAJEE.
5. Song ..... Selected ..... Mr. H. O. COATES.
6. Song ..... Das liben ist so schoen ... Strauss. MADAME SCHULTZ.
7. Vocal Quartette...Good Night Beloved...Pinsuti. THE LYRIC QUARTETTE.

C. E. Copplestone.....1st Tenor....C. Coppard, 1st Bass. Telford Howson ...2nd Tenor ...W. Waite, 2nd Bass.

INTERVAL.

8. Violin Solo ...Bacchanalian Dance .....Ed. German. Mr. H. ASTELL.
9. Song .....Ave Maria (Cavalleria Rusticana) .....Mascagni. With Organ and Violin Obligato. Miss PROCTOR.
10. Organ Solo ... Impromptu in G. / Prelude and Fugue E. minor. ... Henkauf. ... Bach. Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
11. Song .....Selected ..... Mrs. MACBETH.
12. Italian Song...Musica Proibita ..... S. Gastaldon. SIGNOR MOLINI.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ACCOMPANISTS.

Mrs. MACBETH, Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE and Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

Masons are permitted to appear in Regalia.

Erard Full Concert Grand kindly lent by the Manufacturers through Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ld.

PRICES:

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3
Admission ..... Re. 1

Plan of the Hall at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Medows Street.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 22nd February, at 9-30 P.M.

C. BOILEAU,
Hony. Secretary.

1st January, 1902.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE above SHOW will be held on the 10th and 12th FEBRUARY next, instead of the 6th and 7th proximo, as advertised.

FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE on 27th instant.
SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE on 31st instant.

Prospectuses and all information can be obtained from the Undersigned.

W. P. KOE, Lieut, R. N.,
COLIN M. ROSS,
Jt. Hony. Secy. & Treas.

"The Old Secretariat," Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the Rules passed at the GENERAL MEETING of the Chamber of Commerce, held on 10th May, 1893, the Committee have appointed FRIDAY, 31st January, 1902, for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of a REPRESENTATIVE of the Chamber to be proposed to His Excellency the Governor in Council for nomination as an ADDITIONAL MEMBER of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the Indian Councils Act, 1892.

The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber from 10 A.M., till 4 P.M., on the above day.

By Order of the Committee.

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 18th January, 1902.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES REQUIRE the SERVICES of an experienced ASSISTANT ENGINEER, on Rs. 450, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 600 per mensem, plus Rs. 50 per mensem conveyance allowance.

Applications stating age and accompanied by copies of testimonials will be received up to 10th February by the Undersigned.

By Order of the Board,

W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 21st January, 1902.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI BHIKHAIJI JEHANGIR MODY and PESTONJI JEHANGIR MODY, the Executrix and Executor respectively of the late Mr. JEHANGIR HORMASJI MODY, Alias VACHA GHANDHY have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client Mr. CURRIMBHOY LALJI SAJAN. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest, in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, mortgage, lease, gift, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3290 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Ripon Road, on or towards the West by the property of Mr. Ardesir B. Libuvala, on or towards the North by the property of Mrs. Lake, and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Rawji, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under Ward E Nos. 3734 (1) 3735 (2) 3736 (1) 3737 (2) 3738 (1) 3739 (2) 3740 (1) 3741 (2) 3742 (1) 3743 (2) 3744 (1) 3745 (2) 3746 (1) 3747 (2) 3748 (1) 3749 (2) 3750 (1) 3751 (2) 3752 (1) 3753 (2) 3754 (1), and Street Nos. 2, 2a, 3, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4, 4a, 4b, 5, 5a, 5b and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Shapurjee Hormasji Mody, and are now partly in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors and are partly vacant.—Dated this 20th day of January, 1902.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th January, 1902, at 5-30 p.m. for the purpose of appointing Messrs. Munji Nathoobhoy and Co. as Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company in place of Messrs. Talakchand and Shapurjee who have resigned.

The following resolutions will be placed before the meeting:—

(a) That the Firm of Messrs. Talakchand and Shapurjee having resigned their office as Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, clause 97 of the Company's Articles of Association be repealed, and that the following article be substituted in lieu thereof, that is to say:—

"The firm of Messrs. Munji Nathoobhoy and Co. and their successors (hereinafter collectively called "the said Firm") shall be and are hereby appointed the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company until they shall be removed from office by a special Resolution, and any firm which by death or retirement of any partner or by the admission of any new partner or otherwise shall from time to time and at any time hereafter succeed to the business of the said existing firm shall for the purpose of this clause be deemed the successors of the said existing Firm. As such Secretaries and Treasurers as aforesaid, the said Firm shall perform such duties as shall be required to be performed by them under the provisions of these presents, and generally they shall carry on and conduct the business of the Company under the supervision of the Director, and shall, for their services, receive a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the gross amount of the Company's Bills for Pressing and office allowance. The Company shall enter into an agreement with said firm within the terms and to the effect aforesaid, and such Agreement shall contain such Provisions as shall be usual and necessary."

(b) That the name of the Firm of "Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhoy and Co. be and is hereby substituted instead of the name of "Messrs. Talakchand and Shapurjee," wherever the same shall occur in the Company's Articles of Association.

(c) That the name of "Mr. Munjee Nathooboy" be and is hereby substituted instead of the name of "Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha" wherever the same shall occur in the Company's Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,

TALAKCHAND & SHAPURJEE,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th January, 1902.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN Accordance with MY POWER of ATTORNEY, I hereby APPOINT Mr. F. A. H. EAST as ACTING MANAGER in my absence from India.

p.pro CORY BROTHERS & CO., LD.,
CHARLES C. KERNICK,
Manager.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that the GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS etc., advertised to be held TO-DAY, has been ADJOURNED for want of quorum to SATURDAY, 25th inst ant, at 2 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company.

S. R. BUNSHAH,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th January, 1901.

NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL PARISH SOIREE.

A PARISH SOIREE will be held at the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, January 28, at 8-30 P.M. All Members of the Cathedral Parish are cordially invited. Tickets Rs. 1 each to be obtained from the CLERK, Cathedral Vestry.

Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER, has kindly arranged a MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS, Gold, Silver Work and Jewellery, House Decoration and Designs at the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay.

Open from 7-30 A.M. to 6 P.M.

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SEASON TICKETS 3 RUPEES.

EDUCATION IN THE HILLS.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL will REOPEN, D. V., on FEB. 6th.

THOROUGH EDUCATION AND EXCELLENT CLIMATE.

For particulars for Boys apply to

THE REV. J. REDMAN,
Chaplain, Panchgani.

FOR GIRLS apply to

MISS KIMMINS,
The Knowle, Panchgani.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT No. 873 OF 1900

TOOKARAM JAOJEE of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant ..... Plaintiff

vs.

APUJEE CASSINATH and SHAMRAO CASSINATH ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of March 1901, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of January 1902 at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants in all that piece or parcel of land together with the buildings, tenements, standing thereon, situate at Mahaluxmi Warden Road outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring seven hundred square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's old No. 37, new No 716 old survey No. 746, and new survey No. 7269 and registered in the books of the Bombay Municipality under ward No. 3554, Street No. 2 and 14, and bounded on the East by the passage leading to Mahaluxmee, on the north by vacant land and on the south and west by a passage leading to the temple of Dhakleshwar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia, Attorneys for the Plaintiff a covenanted, at No. 37, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated, this 3rd day of December, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 36 OF 1899.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and testament of RUKHMANIBAI, widow of BHAT CHOTALAL GANGARAM of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant deceased.

AMTHA TRIBHOWAN JAGJIWAN, ATMARAM MULCHAND, MENECKLAL MULCHAND and GANPAT RAGHURAM, residing at Mutter Gully, Mumbadevi, the Executors according to the tenor of the Will ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

BAI KASI, wife of CHAGAN PITAMBER of Ahmedabad Hindu residing now temporarily in Bombay, at Hanooman Lane outside the Fort ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by an order made in the above Suit on the 12th day of February, 1901, it was ordered that the Defendant's costs taxed at Rs. 871-5-0 be paid out of the Estate of the said deceased.

And whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 1st day of October 1901 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell all the right, title and interest of the Testatrix, BAI RUKHMANIBAI, widow of BHAT CHOTALAL GANGARAM in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—All that piece of Esendary land together with the messuage, building and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at 186 Bolwada Street, without the Fort, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward, No. 5295-98, and Street No. 16-18 (1) and bounded as follows:—that is on the East by the property of Jamnadas Narsingdas, on the West by the property of Jeewan Ramchand, on the South by the property of Manekji Petit, and on the North by a sweepers' passage.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1902, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Testatrix Bai Rukhmanibai, widow of Bhat Chotalal Gangaram, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Testatrix Bai Rukhmanibai, widow of Bhat Chotalal Gangaram, to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Testatrix Bai Rukhmanibai, widow of Bhat Chotalal Gangaram, have no such like interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repaid to the purchaser.

The abovementioned defendant has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 20th day of December, 1901.

HURKISONDAS NUROTTUMDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MR. MADHOWJI VIRJEE,
Attorney for Defendant.

HOMŒOPOOR DISPENSARY,

P. O. KANKANADY, MANGALORE, S. C,

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 as. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ as. per dram.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 30 principal medicines... ...	2	12	0
In 1 dram phials	3	4	0
In 2 dram phials	6	0	0
Manual of Homœopathy	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe ...	0	8	0
Homœopathic Guide, by Dr Luyties... ...	0	8	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0	8	0
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M. D. ...	4	0	0

THE SOLERI-BELLOTI SPECIFICS,

AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

A box of the 33 Specifics	7	0	0
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies	2	8	0
Guide for the same	1	0	0

N.B.—All the profits go to the Leper Asylum Hospital, and the Poor House.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. H. H. PEACE, Es I, Postage Annas 4 To be had at this Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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TO BE LET,—A FEW PREMISES, suitable for Banks, Shops, Offices and Residential Chambers still available in Mr. Tata's new Buildings, on Hornby Road, Two Lifts.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 24 to 48 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer, D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12 per cwt., Rs. 24 per Candy. Enhardy, the most nutricious fattening Food for Horses and Cattle, Rs. 2-4 per packet. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to MANAGER, GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TO LET.—MR. JUSTICE CANDY'S HOUSE, Malabar Hill, from 1st April next. Apply to HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS. 5—12 Queen's Road.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW at Malbarea. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolkar Road, near the Sea-Shore, Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

THE PINCHINGEST PLACE.—In BOOTS and SHOES, is usually the price; this Pinch is unknown at S. & Co's, where upwards of 2000 Pairs of BOOTS and SHOES are now on view to select from. SUTTON & Co. (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY. Hornby Road. (opposite John Roberts and Co.) Bombay.

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EDUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Cairon Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only Firm who supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest references given if required. Offices, 1st Servant, No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 45, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 3-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 3-7-2 per case, at Sanlora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

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AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 9-0-0 per Bag of 130 lbs.
AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 3-0-0 per cwt
CRUSHED FOOD..... " 1-12-0
Also GRAM, BARLEY, COUNTRY OATS, BRAN, &c.
Supplied Very Cheap.

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Liver Sausages, Frankfort Sausages, Hard Smoked Sausages, Vienna Sausages with Sourcrout, Mortadella Sausages in tins and Milan Sausages in skin.

Sourcrout in Glass Jars and in Tins, Fonds de Artichokes, Champignons, Salsifis, Choux de Bruxelles, Macedoines, Flageolets, Petit Pois Ex-Fin in Tins, etc.

Coarse Grained Ural Caviare, Royans a la Bordelaise, Anchovies (salted loose), and in Bots, in Oil, Smoked Herrings (loose,) Thon Fish, Best Sardines in Oil, etc. German Mixed Pickles.

Chartreuse, Benedictine, Kummel, Maraschino, Peppermint, Absinthe, Kirschenwasser, Anisette, Mandarino, Mastica di Scio, Cremes assortis, etc.

Barbera, Nebiolo, Polcevera, white, Chianti, Moscato Apposito and Sparkling, Capri, Corvo, French and Italian Vermouth, etc.

Macaroni, Vermicelli, Italian Rice, Lentilles, Double and Single White Beans, Italian Grams and Split Peas.

Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Malaga Raisins, Naples Figs and Chestnuts.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

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MR. CAUDLE FORGETS TO BRING IN A FAVOURITE SPECIFIC.

"IT is just like you, Mr. Caudle, you never can remember anything specially wanted. Here I am, suffering as bad as bad can be, with fever, and not a thing in the house. Didn't I beg of you particularly to bring in a bottle of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, or PILLS? Of course I did; and now you say you have forgotten them. You are very sorry, you wanted them yourself. I should think you did, indeed! coming home at 12 o'clock at night, after eating and drinking, goodness knows what, at that precious Club you are so fond of.

"If it had been Miss Prettyman, the minx! who had asked you to bring her a bottle, you would have remembered it fast enough, I'll be bound? You make no secret of admiring her complexion.

"What's that to do with it? A nice thing for a married man to say to his lawful wife, isn't it? Well, she told me she got rid of her fever by three doses of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, and she got back all that pink and white of her's by its use. That is better than paint! Then perhaps you mean to insinuate that I paint! Mr. Caudle, I shan't go to sleep like a dear soul. I have got the fever dreadfully and very likely won't get a wink all night. Not that you care, I might die of insomnia, or anything else, for all you'd trouble. You know well enough the only medicine in fever that is of any use to me is Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills. But of course I can't have any, if my life depends on it. You'll go out and knock up the Chemist? You will do nothing of the sort. Mr. Caudle, I won't be beholden to you, or the Chemist either. I'll struggle on till the morning. I will bear my pain in silence. What do you say! Thank Heaven for that! You unfeeling wretch! But of course you never had any sympathy with my sufferings—(Sobs, and gradually drops off murmuring "Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills.")"

To avoid a repetition of such a scene at the next night, Mr. Caudle at first thought to telegraph to DR. H. L. BATLIWALA of Dalur for a bottle of Batliwala's Ague Mixture, but remembering that MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., &c., &c. also sell Batliwala's Ague Pills, as well as the Mixture, at Re. 1 per bottle, he went to one of them in person and brought home the bottle. Needless to say that Mrs. Caudle got rid of her fever in a day by its use, and Mr. Caudle slept soundly the next night

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GENUINE SPRUDEL SALT

As used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver, when patients are unable to visit the Spa.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

4, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUT-HOUSES AT FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA.

Suit No. 705 of 1899.

Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama and Another

vs

Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Thoonthi.

Pursuant to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 11th June 1900 and the Judges' Order dated 19th November 1901, the following property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner, High Court, through Messrs BENNETT and Co on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p. m.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and the Defendant in the following property, viz.—

All that piece of Batty ground situate at or near Camatipoora or the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, thirty thousand square feet, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the North by the property formerly of Mr. Tanner but now by the property of Essa Fudla, on the South by the Foras Road, on the East by the property formerly of Nowrojee Shapoorjee Goumrigur but now of the Napier Foundry, and on the West by the property formerly of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lyawalla but now by the property of Hajee Adam Seedick and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos 43 and 44 and 1 to 4 and Ward Nos 2968 to 2997 and 2967 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and which said premises are situate in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. Khursedji D. Shroff, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst. at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Waudoy Road, Fort, the very valuable and handsome plain and carved blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture made to order by "Wimbridge" and "Hoberts," neat plateware, rich crockery and glassware first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of D. A. PURDIE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong vis-a-vis in very good order.
1 second-hand strong landau in good order.
1 strong cuttis glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at sea-view Cleveland Hill, Worlee, near Cleveland Bunder, the very valuable plain and carved teakwood and blackwood household furniture, best platedware, rich glass and crockery ware, valuable pictures, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Hinks and Ditmar's 15 and hanging lamps, Parian terra-cotta and marble figures and busts, one second hand strong English-built brougham by "Silk and Son," one strong English-built victoria by "Kesterton," one dress coach by Silk and Sons, one English built landau by Kesterton one bay valer horse, 16 hands, goes, in S and D harness, one set plated mounted double harness one set plated mounted single harness etc., etc., the property of H. A. WADIA, Esq, Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1902.

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DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL

MERCHANTS.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazar, below the office of Messrs. Gordon and Co. the following consisting of railway rugs, blankets, overcoats, dinner and breakfast sets, soda, pint and half pint tumblers and glasses, cups and saucers, watches, handsome terra cotta and majolicaware telescopic lamps, Austrian new safes of sizes, screens, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF 192 BUNDLES DAMAGED STEEL SHEETS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock K shed on account of the concerned—

Ex ss Goldenfels

About 192 bundles damaged basic steel sheets

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KUMBHARWADA ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bhagirthibai, widow of Bhikaji Zili Kanekar in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Instentures of mortgages and further charge dated the 3rd day of April, 1900, and the 27th day of July, 1900, respectively, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Kumbharwada Road outside the Fort in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10a and seven-eighths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1826, new No. 1014, Old Survey No. 1241, and New Survey No. 1955, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 759/6, and street Nos. 97-99, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Kumbharwada Road, on the north by the property of Framjee Pirojee, and on the south by the property of Purshotam Laljee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY, ETC.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Will of a deceased Parsee lady, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following jewellery etc., viz :—

1 Brilliant ring, 2 diamond rings, 2 small diamonds about 2 rattie, 2 diamonds about 4 1-4 rattles, 2 diamonds about 10 rattles, 6 diamonds about 5 1-2 rattles, 2 diamond and ruby earrings, 9 emerald pendants, 17 emeralds, 1 emerald, 1 emerald necklace, 1 ruby earring, 2 ruby ear-drops, 1 diamond ring about 6 1-2 rattles, and a few pieces of gold ornaments.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on Saturday, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., in pursuance of an order made by the High Court of Bombay on the 20th of June, 1899, the following remaining valuable Jewellery viz :—

1 pearl kanthi of one string containing 42 beads, 1 ruby and diamond brooch, 1 brooch set with button pearl and brilliants, 1 diamond shirpeji, 1 pearl and brilliant earring, 1 ruby and diamond brooch, 1 pearl soojni, 1 ruby earring with pearl soojni, 1 ruby and diamond eardrop, 6 ruby and diagonal buttons, 1 pearl and ruby pin, 1 pearl saladis of 5 strings, 1 pearl chugdi, 1 diamond earring, 1 opal ghosval, 1 sapphire, 1 sapphire ghosval, 1 packet of 68 opals, 1 packet of 24 green stones, 1 packet of sapphires, 1 packet of pokhraj, and 1 gold wristlet.

The property will be on view 2 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE Cart on Lady Jamsetjee Road, Upper Mahim, containing 5 Chawls, Bungalow, Well and Cocoanut Trees.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,

Suit No. 665 of 1900.

Hoosein Meeya and others ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Mahomed Meeya and others ..... Defendants.

and

Suit No. 666 of 1900.

Achabhli ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Achoobhi and others ..... Defendants.

In pursuance of a decree made herein on the 19th day of April, 1900, and by order of the Special Commissioner Ahmed Moola Abdoola Mecca, the Kazi of Bedora, appointed in the above suits, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of land otherwise known as Cavabeheer Cart, containing by admeasurement 2,458 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 179, 744, new No. 3807, and New Survey No. 19, together with 5 chawls, 1 bungalow, 1 Well, and about 50 Cocoanut trees standing thereon, suitable on Lady Jamsetjee Road, Upper Mahim, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 5111, 5112, 5113 (1), 5113 (2), 5113 (3), 5113 (4) and 5114, and Street Nos. 439, 440, 441, 441-A, 441-B, 441-C and 442, and bounded on the east by the aforesaid Lady Jamsetji Road, on the west by the Dart of Bardoo Shaikh Esmail Bangerkar, on the north by the Dart of Sorabji Merwanji Panthaki, and on the south by Tajawadi Road leading to Mahim Bazaar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF 11 CASES FANCY KNOTTED CHECKS, COTTON DRESS GOODS, PRINTED MUSLINS, AND WHITE COTTON DORIAS.

In pursuance of a decree made by the High Court of Bombay in suit No. 691 of 1901, Messrs. CHAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on Monday the 27th, instant at 3 p. m., on account and at the risk of Runchordas Sooajee, the following goods, viz:—

L650.—1-2—2 cases each 40 pieces fancy knotted checks, 26 in. by 40 yards.

L651—1-2—2 cases each 40 pieces fancy knotted checks, 36 by 40 yards.

B469 D. B.G., C.—376-77—2 cases each 60 pieces fancy cotton dress goods 27in. by 10 yards.

L664—3-4—2 cases each 90 pieces fancy printed muslins 26in by 45 yards.

B471 D. B. L, C.—319-21—3 cases each 200 pieces white cotton dorias. 48in, by 12 yards.

SALE OF 10 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY, the 27th Inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on Saturday, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., in pursuance of an order made by the High Court of Bombay on the 20th of June, 1899, the following remaining valuable Jewellery viz :—

1 pearl kanthi of one string containing 42 beads, 1 ruby and diamond brooch, 1 brooch set with button pearl and brilliants, 1 diamond shirpeji, 1 pearl and brilliant earring, 1 ruby and diamond brooch, 1 pearl soojni, 1 ruby earring with pearl soojni, 1 ruby and diamond eardrop, 6 ruby and diagonal buttons, 1 pearl and ruby pin, 1 pearl saladis of 5 strings, 1 pearl chugdi, 1 diamond earring, 1 opal ghosval, 1 sapphire, 1 sapphire ghosval, 1 packet of 68 opals, 1 packet of 24 green stones, 1 packet of sapphires, 1 packet of pokhraj, and 1 gold wristlet.

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Ex. s.s. Clan Macleod.

F. S. & Co. 5511-25—10 bales grey shirtings, 36" by 38" yds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Lanowli, known as Hill House and formerly belonging to the late Mr. Graham Geary, situated on hill, open on all sides and commanding a fine view.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Hirjibhoy Manockji and Ardeshir Edulji Davar, the trustees of the estate of Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Dumasia, to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of February, 1902, at 4 p.m., the following valuable property, viz:—

All those two pieces of land situate at Lanowli in the subdistrict of Mawal, Zilla Poona, forming a portion of Government Survey No. 123, admeasuring in the aggregate 5 acres and 5 acres and 5 acres and

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,

Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.

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PRESS OPINION.

"MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LTD., have issued their NEW PIANOFORTE CATALOGUE, a very Artistic Booklet splendidly illustrated. This enterprising firm are Agents for some of the best Pianos, amongst which the ERARD deserve special mention. Our readers will remember that a year ago, Messrs. S. & P. Erard with unparalleled generosity, presented the town of Bombay with a magnificent Concert Grand Piano to be used at Concerts. The public at large have scarcely yet learnt how to appreciate the wonderful Musical qualities of those Instruments. True, their noble tone can best be drawn out by an Artist's hand but an Artist is trained more quickly on an Erard than on any other Piano, as its delicate action discourages thumping. Their unassuming appearance and high price tell against them in a country swamped with Cheap Pieces of Furniture, but their sterling qualities of durability and beauty of tone should in time meet with adequate recognition. We wish MARCKS & Co. every success in their endeavour to provide for India High Class Pianos."

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THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly

SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.

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Furniture, Silks, Tapestries, Cretonnes, Art Muslins, Curtains, Carpets, Table Linens, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Towels, Blankets, Plated Ware, Cutlery and Glassware, Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, and Pottery, Leather Bags, Travelling Trunks, Rugs, Hinks, Lamps of all descriptions.

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MODERATE PRICES.

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The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building, enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.

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THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS

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In Tone and Touch and thoroughly durable. Can be seen and tried at

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SOFT TWEED CAPS.

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LIGHT WEIGHT, EASY FITTING. } Rs. 11-8.

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EASY FITTING, Rs. 7-8.

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APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1902.

LAND REVENUE AND FAMINE.

A RESOLUTION of the Government of India, published in the current issue of the "Gazette," gives forth Lord Curzon's long promised observations on Land Revenue in India and its connection with the periodical famines with which the country is cursed. The resolution states that the attention of the Government of India has lately been called in a special manner to the subject of the Land Revenue administration, partly by the series of almost unprecedented calamities which have in recent years assailed the agricultural population, partly by a number of representations which have reached them from sympathetic friends of India who have devoted careful study to the above named problem. In the course of 1900, Mr. R. C. Dutt, C.I.E., formerly Acting Commissioner of Burdwan, addressed to his Excellency the Viceroy a series of letters (subsequently published in the form of a book) concerning the Land Revenue system of the different Provinces, and he submitted certain recommendations as to future policy and action. At a little later date the Secretary of State transmitted to the Government of India a memorial signed by certain retired officers of the Indian Civil Service formulating a somewhat similar list of suggestions. The Government of India welcomed the opportunity thus afforded to them of instituting renewed enquiries into a matter that has, for more than a century, been the subject of anxious discussion. It has in this resolution given a full and exhaustive reply to the representations both of Mr. Dutt and the "certain retired officers" and has been at pains to demonstrate that the policy now pursued is the one calculated to be productive of best results both to the people and to Government. Mr. Dutt, in his presidential speech at the Lucknow Congress, made allegations as to the impoverishment of cultivators and agricultural labourers being consequent upon the over-assessment of agricultural holdings. He argued that while in Bengal and northern India, where cultivators paid rents to private landlords, the rents were comparatively moderate; in Madras, Bombay and the Central Provinces, where Government assessed the soil, the assessments were excessive and the people poorer and more resourceless. He also stated that in the famines of 1877, 1897 and 1899, the parts of India which were over-assessed had suffered most severely. A debate in the House of Commons followed in which Lord George Hamilton did not deny that here and there in the Central Provinces the land assessment might have been placed too high. In the five "Open Letters to the Viceroy" to which reference is made in the Resolution, Mr. Dutt claimed to have explained the fiscal history of the five great provinces of India and the condition of the cultivators of the soil. He did not claim to have placed any new facts before Government and was forced to confess that Government had many sources of information not available to him. But his contention was that, although there was no doubt the famines were directly caused by the failure of the annual rains, over which men had no control, it was equally certain that their intensity and their disastrous effects can be to a great extent mitigated by moderating the land tax, by the construction of irrigation works, and by the reduction of the public debt and the expenditure of India. This and much more was alleged by Mr. Dutt and "the certain retired officers" whose views were practically, if not absolutely, identical.

As the Resolution observes the suggestions of Mr. Dutt and the memorialists, are all animated by the underlying idea which has found expression in Mr. Dutt's writings—that the amount of the land revenue taken by the Government of India, in one form or another from the people, is mainly responsible for famine, with its corollary that were the assessments diminished, famines would be less frequent, or that at least when they do occur, they would cause infinitely less suffering. The Governor-General in Council, as the Resolution sets forth, does not believe that countenance to this theory can be derived either from the recorded facts of history, or from the circumstances of the present day. The evidence that has been adduced in the Resolution testifies to a progressive reduction of assessment, extending throughout the last century and becoming more instead of less active during its second-half. If then the severity of famine be proportionate to the weight of assessments, the famines in the earlier part of the 19th century ought to have been incomparably more serious than towards its close; whereas the contention is familiar that the reverse has been the case. Again, the contention that in recent famines the parts of India that suffered most severely were the parts that were most highly assessed, finds (with the exception of Gujarat which had not been seriously famine-stricken for a century and was soft and unprepared) no support in fact, and was expressly disowned by the recent Famine Commission. The writer of the Resolution does not content himself with merely stating the facts, but deduces evidence in support of his every contention and urges that the fallacy in question is the result of an imperfect appreciation of the smallness of the land revenue compared with the enormous losses resulting from a widespread failure of crops. As regards Bombay in particular, Mr. Dutt stated that lands are assessed according to their situation and productive powers, and also with an eye to their fiscal history, no endeavours being made to take a fixed and definite proportion of the produce as revenue. "It was once believed," he wrote, "that the land revenue represented about one-eighth of the gross produce, but at the present time it is generally between twenty and thirty-three per cent. of the gross produce." In reply to that allegation and numerous others of like character, it is distinctly shown that the land revenue assessment is lighter even than Mr. Dutt's suggestion, that there is nothing to prove that the revenue demand is exorbitant. But it is admitted that its effect on the people has undoubtedly in recent years been seriously complicated by the great uncertainties of the seasons. Further, it is shown that the regulation of the assessment by an average which allows for this uncertainty assumes that the people will save in good years to meet the losses of bad years—an assumption which experience has hardly justified. Nevertheless, a comparison of the features of last year's famine with those of the famine of 1876-77, shows much that is encouraging.

In its review of the Land policy, the Government of India has established its equity and wisdom. It does not claim for it an exactitude and freedom from blemish. It admits that it owes its immediate origin to practices inherited from the most decadent period of native rule, and its form to changes made slowly and not without mistakes by men who were aliens to the country and could only with difficulty and by slow degrees assimilate the requirements or enter with the feelings of the people. "When habit and precedent count for more than wisdom," remarks the Resolution, "there has been need for caution in reform; and logical completeness or simplicity could not be expected of a system born amid such surroundings, applied to such manifold conditions and to so heterogeneous a population and subject in the various stages of its development to considerations of practical expediency rather than of abstract symmetry or scientific perfection. Indeed, the one claim which the Government of India would decline to make for the land revenue system of this country is that it can properly be regarded as a science at all." All the same, Government as it is entitled to, holds firmly to the contention that the existing system, if pursued on the lines it has laid down, is both well suited to the country and compatible with its future development, and that its revenue which is more lenient in its incidence that at any previous stage of Indian history, is capable of being levied from the people with surprisingly little hardship and without discontent. We cannot hope that the facts demonstrated in the resolution or the contention of His Excellency the Governor in Council will be accepted by Mr. Dutt or his friends. They are the complainants, the Government of India the defendants. The Secretary of State has now both sides of the case before him and we cannot doubt on which side his judgment will be given. The case for the Government is a magnificently stated and logical one, exploding the misleading contentions of Mr. Dutt and the retired officials and setting forth in the clear light of day the principles by which Government is guided in its revenue policy, and the lines upon which it would have its officers move in carrying that policy into effect.

SIAM AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

AN article by Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger in the "Globe" directs attention to some important questions which are exercising the British colony in the Straits Settlements. The relations of France and Russia with Siam appear to be inspiring King Chulalongkorn to make claims which are viewed with some concern at Singapore. The British community at that important port naturally have a profound interest in the maintenance of British predominance over that area of the Malay Peninsula which does not yet actually belong to us. And they are not disposed to permit a policy on the part of the Siamese monarch which would threaten that predominance. In some respects the situation in the Malay Peninsula resembles that in the Persian Gulf. King Chulalongkorn, like the Sultan of Turkey at Koweit, claims sovereignty over chiefs who are absolutely independent, a claim that has less basis than that of China to include Siam as a vassal of the Middle Kingdom. There is, however, a strong belief at Singapore that in putting forward claims of this sort Siam is but playing the game of France and Russia whose influence now preponderates at Bangkok. The Siamese monarch who, twenty-three years ago, was anxious to obtain British protection, now regards Russia as his greatest friend. He is greatly annoyed that we are not inclined to allow him to assert authority which was never possessed by his predecessors. The immediate question in dispute is in relation to the Malay States of Kelantan and Patavi. Recently the Chief of the former State granted a concession to a British Syndicate and King Chulalongkorn, asserting that Kelantan is a Siamese dependency, has claimed the right to control the arrangements made by the Chief. The claim is entirely baseless, while even if there was any relation of vassalage between Siam and Kelantan, Siamese interference in matters of trade is expressly excluded by treaty. But, says Mr. Boulger, the importance of the Siamese attempt to assert an authority that never had any existence lies as much in what it conceals as in what it expresses. There is probably no intention of interfering with the concession to the British Syndicate. But if Siam's claim to control be acknowledged, it will be possible for the Siamese monarch to make similar concessions in the Malay Peninsula to the French and Russians, who in their own interests are urging him to extend his authority. In view of schemes that may be afoot, the development of this move requires to be carefully watched. There is certainly one scheme which is likely to have important results if the audacity of the King of Siam be permitted to go unchecked. Forty years ago the Government of India considered a project for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Kra in the upper portion of the Peninsula. The scheme was condemned as impracticable and it was again condemned twenty years ago by French Engineers. But there is now a new scheme to cut a canal on a line north of Kra and this project has been pronounced by its French promoters as quite feasible. In pressing forward this scheme France is strongly supported by Russia who see in the promotion of French schemes the attainment of her own objects. Russia is anxious to possess a coaling station which would facilitate the despatch of troops to Port Arthur and Vladivostock. The new line of the proposed Malay Ship Canal starts on the east coast of the peninsula at Singora and ends on the west coast at Klang. From an engineering point of view this route has the advantage of taking in a considerable inlet of the sea and of passing through a lake. The political difficulty is the most serious obstacle to French and Russian ambitions. Singora, where the route begins, is an independent Malay State whose Chief belongs to the same family as the Sultan of Perak. If Siam can successfully claim control over this State, the canal is likely to be constructed, but if Chulalongkorn is compelled to restrain his pretensions in that direction, nothing more is likely to be heard of the project. In these schemes the British at Singapore discern attempts to lessen the importance of that possession both commercially and strategically, and they are not unnaturally urging that the port should be efficiently protected against the designs of hostile powers. At the same time Mr. Boulger points out that in regard to commercial matters there is as much need for the Singapore community to be vigilant against the encroachments of foreign competitors as for the Foreign Office to act firmly at Bangkok.

TURKEY IN ARABIA.

THE statement of the "Morning Post" that there are three warships at Koweit and that trenches have been dug round the place is not news. The warships fly the British flag; not the Turkish, and have been within call of the port at any time within the last six months. The trenches were dug on the suggestion of Captain Field of H.M.S. Marathon, and as the cruiser Pomone reported on her arrival here on Monday, the Fox has a battery of field guns ready to be placed on Arab dhows, or in case of necessity in the trenches. From Koweit to Bushire is a far cry and the information wired from the latter port may be as open to doubt as much as many another statement emanating from there. So much "bazaar gup" is served up as authentic information that the public is often misled and incalculable mischief done. We are inclined to doubt the accuracy of the further statement of our contemporary that a Turkish battalion has marched from Busreh to the confines of Koweit—that is if it be intended to imply that the movement is directed against Mabarakh's capital. We have heard of that battalion before and have been told that its object is to subdue recalcitrant Arab tribes. One story is as good as another, but we do not believe that the Sultan has been so foolish as to send a solitary battalion against Koweit which, he is well aware, has been fortified under British direction and supervision. We have it on the authority of H. M. S. Pomone that Mabarakh has discontinued hoisting the Turkish flag and now habitually hoists his own, in direct defiance of the Wali of Busreh, who sought to induce him to proceed to Constantinople and make obeisance to the Sultan. Koweit is practically an independent state, and it is not worth Turkey's while endeavouring to bring it under subjection. Mabarakh recognises the Sultan as Commander of the Faithful and the Spiritual Chief of Islam, but no more. Great Britain, through her Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, the other day, protested against the sending of a second mission to Koweit as a violation of the recent agreement between England and Turkey for the maintenance of the status quo in that region. From a French source we learnt that the mission was of a purely amicable character, and that no command had been sent to Mabarakh following the request he had already refused to proceed to Constantinople. Mabarakh has not that amount of faith in British policy which he had a year ago, but if Turkey now moves against him in defiance of the understanding, there would be sufficient justification for our rendering assistance whether by armaments or men.

THE Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of twenty blankets for the use of the patients of the J. J. Hospital from Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee at the instance of his aunt Lady Peerozbai.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 30th Nov. 1901 shows Rs. 3,414, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 378; the total earnings from 1st July to 30th Nov. 1901 amounts to Rs. 52,966, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 33,000.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 30th Nov. 1901 shows Rs. 12,137, an increase on corresponding week of last year of Rs. 407; the total earnings from 1st July to 30th Nov. 1901 amounts to Rs. 1,95,193, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,114.

ABOUT half of the jewellery stolen from Mr. Thebaud, including the pearl pendant, which is valued at £4,000, has been recovered by the New York police. The gems were discovered in a pawnshop, where they had been pledged for £140, although they were worth nearly £6,000. The description given of his customer by the pawnbroker is said to have tallied with that of Mr. Thebaud's valet, Kern, of whose whereabouts no trace has yet been found.

THE proceedings of the Zionist Congress at Basle have culminated in a proposal to raise £200,000, to be invested in Palestinian and Syrian land. It was agreed that the Executive Committee should be empowered to come to an understanding with the Colonial Bank directorate, and that a certain sum should be kept available for hastening the acquisition of concessions on the bank's account. It was decided that a branch should be established in Palestine with a capital not exceeding £200,000, but that for the present it should confine itself to ordinary banking business, and not enter on business directly connected with colonisation. It was further agreed that endeavours should be made to establish a branch in Russia. Up to the end of November 352,112 one-pound shares had been taken up in the Jewish Colonial Trust of London, of which 222,115 were fully paid up.

A NAME frequently heard of in connection with some daring and successful exploit has been that of Major-General Dartnell, who seems to possess a special knack for organising and handling Colonial troops, as well as great skill in beating the Boers with their own weapons. He is however no extemporised soldier, for in addition to war experience in South Africa he showed what stuff he was made of in the Indian Mutiny. At the capture of Jhansi by escalade, one of the storming parties was led by a young subaltern, who, outstripping all the others, reached the top of the wall ahead of his men. Jumping down amongst a host of the enemy, the latter immediately fell upon him with their tulwars and it seemed impossible that he could escape instant death. He however did so, but when rescued by his followers both his arms were covered with sword-cuts. The young officer in question was then Lieutenant (now Major-General) Dartnell.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

MAY BE APPLIED FOR CORONATION MESSAGES.

AN ARTICLE BY SIGNOR MARCONI.

"A few weeks back the world awoke one morning to learn that one more "impossibility" had been brought within the range of accomplished fact, for Guglielmo Marconi had succeeded in sending a wireless message from Poldhu, in Cornwall, eighteen hundred miles over seas to the station on the bluff off St. John's, Newfoundland.

This is one of the most remarkable scientific accomplishments of modern times, and on this page to-day we are enabled to bring vividly before the mind of our readers the manner in which Marconi accomplished the magic feat, as well as to present them with the great inventor's own views of the future possibilities which his recent success has opened up in the matter of wireless telegraphy.

It may be as well here to recall in a few words how the famous message was received. On the Thursday when the kite was fixed high up above the bluff off St. John's, Newfoundland, Mr. Marconi and his assistant, Mr. Kemp, took up their position within the station, and fixed the telephone received to their care.

According to their pre-arranged plan with the Poldhu Station in Cornwall, the operator was to begin by sending the Morse formula for "S"—three dots—at 3 p.m., which was 11-30 a.m. in America.

At 12-30 the first audible signals were noticed by the two watchers off St. John's. At 1-10 and at 2-30 they were also distinctly heard twenty-five times in succession. The formula was repeated again and again, and they arose from their vigil quite satisfied. That is the simple story of the first wireless message to be received across the Atlantic. It is now a matter of history, and perhaps in a matter of a few months it may have become an ordinary thing to send a wireless message to America from over sea. The saving in the matter of cost, of course would be considerable for there would be no wear and tear of cables. Indeed, it is estimated that a wireless system would cost about a fourth as much to instal as the ones now in vogue.

It is almost certain writes Signor Marconi in the "New York Herald" that the details of King Edwards Coronation will be forwarded from London to New York by wireless telegraph.

Were it not that the Anglo-American Telegraph Company is now attempting to prevent me from operating my system in Newfoundland, I am almost ready to say that the event would be so reported. It is only a matter of building the necessary stations. There is no longer any question about my ability to transmit wireless signals across the Atlantic. All that remains to be done now is to provide adequate apparatus. I am going to Cornwall very shortly to increase the electric power at my station in Poldhu. Within three months I can have a similar station constructed at St. John's, Newfoundland, and a third at some point in Massachusetts, near Cape Cod. With these three stations the old and the new worlds can be connected. The distance from Cornwall to St. John's is 1,800 miles, and from St. John's to Cape Cod 1,200 miles. The matter is quite easy from a practical standpoint, and from a scientific standpoint there is absolutely no longer any doubt about it. Few of my colleagues believed the recent achievement of sending a wireless message from Britain across 1,800 miles of ocean to America possible, but I never for a moment doubted that the out come would be successful. On the contrary, I am somewhat disappointed that the signals received were not stronger.

As to special future development of the system, I believe that in the near future it will take the place, of the proposed Pacific cable. By means of wireless stations at Seattle, Vancouver, Fanning Island, and a couple of other stations, the system will prove capable and efficient and vastly less expensive. I look, too, for almost as great results on land. If pressure of business did not prevent it, I would experiment at once on the western prairies. I believe, from experiments on Salisbury Plain and other flat surfaces in England, that the trial would give results similar to the ocean tests. I am satisfied that as soon as the system is perfected it will be possible to telegraph without wires over a stretch of prairie from points separated 1,500 miles. Wireless telegraphy would be the ideal method of communication between the Cape and Cairo. The long line of telegraph wire now essential is extremely costly to build. A few wireless stations could be maintained at trifling cost. The same argument suggests itself in regard to the Trans-Siberian Railway, which traverses a vast unpopulated wilderness, where ordinary telegraphic communication is both costly and unsatisfactory.

In military operations there is a great future for the system. Its value has been proved to a partial extent in the South African war, but various circumstances, which, for special reasons it is undesirable to detail, prevented the fullest use being made of the system.

In future, however, with improved apparatus and trained operators, its utilisation will be a matter of easy convenience. Some of the highest military authorities in the world are among its strongest supporters.

Its general use would prevent guerilla bands from hampering the movements of an enemy. Communication between [illegible] cities and the outside world would be possible under all circumstances. Military operations over a wide area could be controlled without the need of laying field telegraph wire or using heliographs, which are available only in a strong sunlight.

FOR NAVAL MESSAGES.

The tests among British warships have been most successful. Two cruisers communicated with each other when 108 miles apart. For all phases of naval warfare wireless telegraphy is of incalculable value. As an accessory to scouting its use has already been approved, but it can be applied by admirals in directing the changing fortunes of modern naval battles.

These will not be conducted within range where ordinary signalling methods such as flags and semaphores are effectives. Extra ordinary apparatus adapted to the exceptional conditions will be necessary.

The Marconi apparatus now supplies this by affording a system reliable under all conditions. An aerial wire on each warship hangs down loosely from the mast. It requires neither special adjustment nor constant care, and it will respond to signals until the mast is shot away. This defect can be avoided by fixing a second wire.

By modern battleships carrying the lowest masts the Marconi signals are workable over a radius of fifty miles. This is ample for all naval battle conditions now existing. Improvements in the Marconi system will grow with the development of the latest naval engines of slaughter.

OCEAN TRAVELLING IN THE FUTURE.

For the ordinary ocean traveller a matter of greater moment is the fact that with the Marconi system every movement of his ship can be traced during her voyage, and all the news of the world's happenings transmitted to him daily, if not hourly.

News from ships can be exchanged in return along the principal shipping tracks, and the danger of marine disaster reduced to a minimum.

A ship in distress can report her exact position to other ships or to shore, as the case may be, and summon assistance from many different quarters. Ships approaching each other can announce their coming, thus avoiding collision. Ships nearing land during fogs can be apprised of the risks they run, and warned how to avoid danger.

That 90 per cent. of shipping disasters involving large loss of life on passenger liners can be avoided by these ships carrying Marconi equipments is a perfectly reasonable proposition. That a very large percentage of other shipping horrors can also be prevented by the same agency is equally certain. In the exploration of comparatively unexplored sections of darkest Africa, Tibet, and contiguous regions, and the great wilds of South America this invention will be indispensable. The future explorer will establish wireless stations at principal points, whence news of their movements can be signalled with daily regularity. Even Arctic explorers may find place for it in their plans. Within a few months I expect to witness a whole mass of detailed improvements effected in the system and the apparatus, which will enable the present workable limits to be doubled. There can be no doubt that within a few years all the leading countries of the world will be in direct wireless communication with each other, just as London, Paris, New York, and Chicago are to-day connected by long distance telephone. The same cities and others more widely separated linked together by wireless method is not a remote prospect.

There is no substantial reason why New York should not speak with London direct, or with Paris.

When I build my station at Cape Cod I will erect a corresponding station somewhere on the western coast line of France for direct communication the moment the efficiency of the system enables me to dispense with the stations at St. John's and Poldhu as intermediaries.

The logical consequences, concludes Mr. Marconi, will be another pair of stations further south, one near Baltimore, and another on Gibraltar, tapping the Gulf region on one side and the Mediterranean on the other.

THE body of an unknown girl, about fourteen years of age, was found partially dressed in a pond near Tonbridge. She had been murdered before being thrown into the water.

THE express from Bordeaux to Nantes ran off the rails at four o'clock on first January doing serious damage to both rolling stock and the permanent way. Some of the passengers were severely shaken, and the sorter in the Post Office van was badly hurt. The accident was caused by a subsidence of the track owing to the heavy rains.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOER OVERTURES DENIED.

THE BURGHERS CORPS.

THE RECRUITING OF YEOMANRY.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to a question in the Commons, said there was no foundation for the statement that the Boer envoys had made overtures for peace.

Mr. Brodrick said 2,000 Burghers had been enrolled and were doing excellent service.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

Although only 2,000 new Yeomanry were asked for, 3,000 have been enrolled and start for South Africa at the end of the month.

M. DELCASSE ON INTERVENTION.

WOULD MEAN WAR.

Replying to an interpellation in the French chamber, M. Delcasse justified the Hague tribunals treatment of the Boer appeal and added that intervention meant war and his patriotism made it his duty to refrain.

A CALL FOR MORE COLONIALS.

The Imperial Government has intimated to Australia and New Zealand that they will gladly accept a further contingent of one thousand men from each colony.

LIBERALS AND THE WAR.

AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS.

THE QUESTION OF PEASE.

WHO CAN NEGOTIATE?

CHAMBERLAIN'S RETORT.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Cawley moved the official Liberal Amendment to the address, declaring that they were prepared to support all proper measures for the effective prosecution of the war, but that the course pursued by the Ministers regarding a settlement had not conduced to the termination of the war or to a durable peace.

Mr. Chamberlain in the debate which ensued characterised the Amendment as a dishonest attempt to unite the irreconcilable elements of the Liberal Party.

It was impossible, he said, to reconsider Lord Kitchener's terms which the Boers had refused.

His Majesty's Government were not deaf to reasonable overtures for peace, but they must be satisfied with the credentials of those making the same.

Mr. Chamberlain further said that it was improbable that Mr. Kruger or his entourage had such authority.

Messrs. Schalk Burgher and Steyn could not communicate with the Commandoes in the field nor could the Boer Generals with each other.

THE WAZIRISTAN OPERATIONS.

INDIA TO PAY.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to Mr. Caine, said it was not intended that any portion of the Waziristan operations should be charged to the British Treasury.

MACLAREN'S TEAM IN AUSTRALIA.

THE THIRD TEST MATCH.

In the third test match at Adelaide, the Australians were out in the first innings for 321.

Maclaren's team have made 98 for one wicket in the second innings.

THE SUGAR CONFERENCE.

The Sugar Conference has re-opened at Brussels.

TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

ENTHUSIASTIC SEND OFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

The draft of 140 men furnished by the Royal Irish Rifles for South Africa was inspected to-day by General Leach. They leave to-morrow by special train for Bombay under Lieutenant Bowen Colthurst.

A draft of about the same number of the Norfolk Regiment for South Africa under Lieutenant Hunter Gray also leave to-morrow for Bombay.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

The Draft of the Royal Irish Rifles had a great send off to-day at the railway station enroute for Bombay.

THE CORONATION.

INDIAN ARMY REPRESENTATIVES.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

Representative units from the Native Army and the Imperial Service troops are shortly to be selected to go home to represent India at the Coronation.

A Contingent of Indian volunteers is also to be organised.

THE R. A. M. C.

A despatch regarding the organisation of the Army Medical Corps in India goes home shortly.

THE MAHSUD TROUBLE.

SIGNS OF SUBMISSION.

The Mahsud jirgas are reported to be now showing signs of submitting.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S ADDRESS TO THE KING.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

The Calcutta Corporation have ordered a gold casket costing thirteen thousand rupees for the illumination address to be presented to the King at the Coronation.

RETURNING FROM THE WAR.

The 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers leave South Africa in the transport Cicilia for Aden in relief of the West Kents who proceed in the same vessel to Malta.

VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

The Viceroy and Lady Curzon leave Calcutta early next month on a short trip to Darjiling, Malda and Murshidabad.

SURGEON GENERAL GALLWAY.

Surgeon General Gallway has postponed his embarkation for India until the 29th instant.

DR. SVEN HEDIN'S TRAVELS.

HIS JOURNEY IN THIBET.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

LAHORE, JAN. 21.

DR. SVEN HEDIN, the distinguished Swedish explorer, passed through Lahore on Sunday on the way to see Lord Curzon, fresh from his journey of exploration in Tibet and the desert of Gobi. He made the following very interesting statement to a representative of the "Civil and Military Gazette":—

I left my home in Stockholm on 24th June, 1899, and took steamer across the Baltic and through the Gulf of Finland to St. Petersburg. From there I took train across Russia, through Moscow to the Caspian Sea, continuing my journey by the Trans-Caspian Railway through Askabad, Merv, Bokhara, and Samarkhand to Andijan, which is the rail end. From there I proceeded on horseback to Kashgar, and thence (still going east) sailed down the river Tarim or Yarkand Darja, which flows into the lake of Lob Nor.

ISOLATED IN CHINESE TURKISTAN.

Having thus passed through Western or Russian Turkistan I was now isolated in the heart of Eastern or Chinese Turkistan. To the north stretched the Turkistan desert with the great range of the Thian Shan Mountains lying athwart its northern confines east and west at a distance from me of two [or three hundred miles. Two hundred miles to my east lay the western border of Mongolia, with the vast desert of Gobi or Shamo awaiting exploration. Immediately to my south stretched another mighty range of mountains, Altyn Tagh, which divides Chinese Turkistan from Tibet. To reach lake Lob Nor I had passed through the Tarim desert, but the friendly Tarim river had aided me, and now I found a howling wilderness around me on all sides. It was there that my work began. I made Lob Nor my headquarters, and radiated thence in all directions. My excursions were numerous, and three were readily big ones through desert and over mountains.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESULTS.

Of Archæological results I cannot at present say anything, except that I came across a series of magnificent ruins of Chinese and Mongolian origin about eight hundred years old and of deep interest. These ancient cities of the past thus uncovered for the first time to the knowledge of the present generation will throw an altogether new light on questions affecting the distribution of the various human races, and the migratory movements of Asiatic peoples, not to mention questions of physical geography.

Did I see much of Tibet?—I went through the whole of the northern and central parts and portions of Eastern Tibet. My biggest excursions, in fact, were in the country of Tibet. That was in 1900. I also travelled through Western China through a totally unknown part of the great desert of Gobi, and then returned to Lob Nor. Those were my earlier movements. Then came my last and greatest journey right across Tibet, first from north to south, and then from south to west.

Had my travels any particular and definite object, or where they in nature of roaming tour of exploration?—I am afraid I cannot go into details about that, but I am free to say that I had an eye exclusively to scientific interests, and shall be able to contribute to scientific knowledge under the heads of physical geography (first and most important) meteorology, climatology, geology, and also archæology. Though this last is not really one of my special studies, I have a great collection at Ladakh. I have some extraordinary sculptures and some extremely rare Chinese and Tibetan manuscripts, most of which I one rtook from the ruins of the ancient cities I have told you of.

IN UNKNOWN LANDS.

I attach greatest importance to a great map I have prepared—a very large scale map of a large tract of previously unknown country. As you can understand, a great deal of ground has been covered since the summer of 1899.

How much?—Well quite 6,000 miles in unknown lands.

Absolutely unknown?—Well, to be strictly correct nine-tenths of it was absolutely unknown and unbodden. The remaining one-tenth was known ground. Those odd five hundred miles where in parts in which I was obliged to follow in the tracks of earlier travellers because no other route was possible.

How would I compare this journey with my own previous travels?—I should say that in regard to its scientific results it is far and away the most important journey I have ever made in my life. I have broken 5,400 miles of entirely unknown country. In many of the places I have visited not even the natives have ever penetrated.

THE GOBI DESERT.

The worst feature of the Gobi Desert is the drifting sand which forms what are called dunes, some of these dunes are 300 feet in height. One never gets a clear level open straight stretch of sand, and it breaks the heart of the camels to have to go up and down, for ever up and down, their feet sinking in soft yielding sand for hundreds of miles. I think myself that the greatest danger, because no provision can be made against it. It arises from the frequent occurrence of sand storms. These storms are terrible visitations—they make day as black as night. On an average they befall about twice a week—that is in the storm season, which lasts half the year. No, they are not hot—rather cold, if anything it is in the cold season of the year. While the storm is in progress it is, of course, quite impossible to march; there is nothing to do but to lie perfectly still in darkness and wait until calm is restored, and light returns. A sand storm in the Desert of Gobi may last a whole day, sometimes a day and a half, but rarely two days. My travels in Gobi were all done in winter and spring. It is impossible to tackle Gobi in summer and autumn—it would be much too hot.

How does this compare with travel in Tibet?—Well South Tibet is all right. Unfortunately we had already lost a whole caravan by the time we got to South Tibet. North Tibet and Centra Tibet are the worst; they are too high, they lack vegetation, and are bitterly cold. The caravan had to travel in directions governed by occasional scanty supplies of grass, and animals died off quickly.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES.

Adventures! Well, yes, heaps of them. This part of my travels was the most romantic and picturesque of all. But that is forbidden ground between us at present, and I must not say a single word about my personal experiences.

Was I ever in extreme peril while in Tibet?—That also is forbidden ground.

Did I travel in ordinary European garb or in some native disguise?—Forbidden ground.

Did I encounter serious hostility from the people of the country?—Forbidden ground, but I may tell you this—that it is extremely important for a traveller in a strange country to treat the inhabitants well, to take every opportunity of entering into friendly conversation with them, to respond readily to their advances, to cultivate confidential relations with them, and to preserve an attitude of perfect equality with them at all times. This is a lesson I learnt early in my travels, and I have always found it to answer.

Did I get into Lhassa?—There is no harm in telling you that I did not. I got within five days march from Lhassa—after a series of adventures which I think may be called picturesque. I cannot say more than that at present.

How did I manage for colloquial intercourse?—I speak Yarkandi, which is the dialect belonging to the great Turkistan family of languages, and that served well enough in the first part of my travels. I have quite a fluent command of Yarkandi. I speak Persian well, and also the Mongolian language. I found the Mongolian language extremely useful to me in Tibet. But I had a Mongolian Lama as an interpreter for the Tibetan language, and he was of the greatest value to me. I met numerous Mongolian pilgrims going down to Lhassa.

Did I travel as a Mongolian pilgrim?—I cannot answer that.

INTERESTING COLLECTIONS.

Did I ever meet with serious difficulties in connection with water supply?—Well, on one occasion we marched twelve days in the Desert of Gobi without meeting with any water. Fortunately I had my previous experience to serve me, and our camels carried ice. But even then our position was at times extremely critical.

Did I make any study of the fauna and flora of the countries I passed through?—I have brought back a great collection of indigenous plants. I have also a unique collection—because it is complete—of all the higher animals inhabiting the wilds of Midasia, including various kinds of wild sheep and wild goats, wild camel, yak, and various kinds [of anteloyes. I have their skeletons and skins. Birds—I have none. Water specimens, I have a very curious collection of fishes and crustaceans gathered from rivers, springs, pools, and wells. My plants by the way are absolutely new and unknown specimens.

KING OF SWEDEN'S HELP.

No, I do not care to speak about myself. It is sufficient to say that I have given up my life to a great work of geographical exploration. The means to carry on this work have been supplied to me partly by my sovereign liege King Oscar of Sweden and partly by some wealthy friends, who sympathise with scientific research, especially Emmanuel Nobel, the famous petrolium exploiter and proprietor of the great mill concession at Baku on the Caspean, himself like me a Swede.

The result of it all?—There will be a large book for popular reading in which will appear a full and complete description of my travels and a narrative of the thrilling adventures I have encountered. There will also be three rather ponderous tomes of scientific nature addressed to the learned societies and to scientific students generally. My maps alone will make a big atlas of the Midasian regions. Of course the most striking part of the story for readers of romance will be my adventures in Tibet.

Risks?—I never thought of risks when I embarked on my travels. If I had weighed perils a head of me I should never have achieved anything. I have a way of putting all thoughts of that kind aside. I form a clear resolution that a certain thing has to be done, and then I proceed to do it. Once I have started nothing will turn me aside but death.

Illustrations for my forthcoming books—I brought back four thousand photographs—my only difficulty will be to make a selection. I have also a great number of sketches. I had four different photographic outfits with me, of English make.

A RUSSIAN STEAMER ON FIRE.

EXTINGUISHED BY CARBONIC ACID GAS.

MADRAS, JAN. 21.

THE Russian steamer Michael, which formerly belonged to the Clan Line, and was known as Clan Grant, arrived in Madras yesterday evening. She anchored outside the harbour, and reported that a cargo of jute, which she was taking from Calcutta to Dundee, was on fire. Messrs Binny and Company, who were asked to act in the capacity of local agents, at once sent a police steam fire engine to the steamer, but the Harbour Master suggested the idea of quenching the fire by means of carbonic acid gas.

Mr. Savage, of Messrs. Maclure and Co., a local firm of chemists, was communicated with. He at once proceeded to the vessel, taking with him six cylinders of liquified carbonic acid. The vessel had her hatches battened down, so a hole was bored in the decks and the carbonic acid let into the whole by means of a tube. It had immediate effect, and the fire was brought under control.

This morning the work of unloading the smouldering cargo was begun.

The extent of the damage has not yet been ascertained.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

The Jodhpore Imperial Service Lancers are casting all horses over 14-2 in height.

Lieut. Sprague, 1st Royal Irish Rifles, becomes adjutant of the 4th (Militia) Battalion of his regiment.

The 21st Madras Pioneers are being sent back to the Madras Command from the Kohat Railway Works on account of ill health.

Lieut. Col. Gore brings back the 5th Dragoon Guards from South Africa.

A number of Veterinary Assistants will be sent annually to Mukhteesar for instruction in inoculating against rinderpest.

Surgeon Genl. W. Taylor is likely to represent England at the coming Medical Congress at Madrid.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar, arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart, arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s, Egypt, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Navigazione General Italiana Company's s.s. R. Rubattino from Bombay to Naples and Genoa, left Aden this morning.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Kagoshima Maru, left Colombo for Bombay on the 20th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 3 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-8
Bar Silver	25 3-4

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS AND WATER CHARGES.

THE Secretary to the Bombay Millowners' Association has forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner a further communication on the subject of the charges. By a comparison between the Bombay system of water taxation and the system in force in the leading industrial centres of Great Britain,—namely, Manchester, Oldham, Bolton, Blackburn and Glasgow—the disabilities under which the Bombay industries labour in this respect are shown. It is pointed out that in all these centres, where the modern conditions of industrial competition have compelled a strict conformity with sound economic principles, the fullest effect is given to the following axioms:—(a) That water used in large quantities in those productive operations by which the community exists shall be charged for at rates lower than are charged for ordinary domestic purposes. (b) That in proportion as the consumption of water by any individual person or corporation for such productive purposes increases, a reduction shall be made in the scale of charge. (c) That unproductive works such as gardens, etc., shall pay, at a rate higher than productive works or domestic establishments.

The principal exception to this rule is furnished by Glasgow, which in Municipal matters is regarded as, in many respects, a model modern city; but since it is exceptional by virtue of the adoption of a general and uniform meter charge lower than any to be found among the other cities cited (i. e., 4d. per 1,000 gallons) it cannot be instanced in opposition to the principle stated. In Glasgow, it is true, water for trade purposes is paid for at the same rate as is charged to domestic users. But that rate is fourpence per thousand gallons, so that the domestic user in Glasgow pays a rate equivalent to 436 per cent. of what his Bombay prototype pays, while the Glasgow manufacturer pays a rate only one-third as heavy as his Bombay competitor. The significance of these facts is apparent to anyone who knows the importance of the Glasgow dyeing industry. It may be said that in respect of private users the comparison is a false one, seeing that it is instituted between a charge by meter and a charge by rating. But a manufacturer is concerned only with the effective difference between the two rates of cost—with the price he has to pay as compared with the price paid by his rival—and it is submitted that so great a disparity prejudicial to Bombay trade in itself furnishes the strongest possible argument for the general adoption of meters throughout the city. This, however, cannot be brought about until such a rate by valuation shall have been instituted as will induce house owners to adopt meters voluntarily.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE OIL COLOURS.

IT is difficult to visit the exhibition of the Bombay Art Society, which is now open at the Sir J. J. School of Art, without being strongly impressed with the promise displayed by the work of the native students. If the Bombay Art Society does nothing more than develop that promise, it will have achieved something that will have thoroughly justified its existence in Bombay. It would be exaggeration to say that this year's exhibition is everything that could be hoped for or desired. As works of art many of the pictures on view at the School of Art are distinct failures; but as a foretaste of what is to come in the future they are in every way satisfactory and encouraging. When the desire for gaudy effect has been replaced by a real conception of what the object of art is all that is necessary will have been accomplished, for the pictures display in many cases the absolute limit of technical skill. Certainly, where failure has followed the effort of a student to depict a special effect, dirtiness has often resulted but as a general rule, where the object has been simple, the colours are transparent and bright, and skilfully applied. In many of the pictures there is displayed a lack of idea in composition, they are straggly, flat and in some instances there is an entire want of purpose. This failure to grasp the principles of composition is, however, by no means general. There are some really charming little studies on exhibition.

As stated in a previous notice the ruling note of the oil colours is portraiture and figure drawing. There are, however, a few capital landscapes.

Mr. J. P. Gangooly exhibits a remarkably clever study entitled: "A village bathing place." This is one of the cleverest paintings in the exhibition. The colours are chaste and real, though subdued, and the picture is full of light and atmosphere. In the middle distance is a well composed group of figures not overdrawn, and in every way artistic. Mr. Burns, too, sends a landscape painted in the broad and effective style so characteristic of everything that comes from his brush. The idea of distance in the picture is immense, and it is treated in a thoroughly scholarly way. Two other little landscapes are worth notice. They also are the work of Mr. J. P. Gangooly and both are charming little impressions of evening light.

To come to the figure studies, the work of Mr. K. R. Gholap stands out prominently. The picture standing first in the catalogue is one of his productions. It is a study of a native figure, and is natural in pose, and excellent as to light and shade. The treatment as a whole is clever, and though it shows signs of having been rather hurriedly finished, the colours are sober without being cold. A similar study, No. 10 in the catalogue, is by the same artist, and in this he has remedied the defects of the first, while retaining all its good qualities. Hung close by is a weird-looking "Head of a Gosavi," painted in all the colours of the rainbow. "Sunset, Malabar Hill" by H. Boodert is also accorded a place near the entrance. It is a curious little impression, and the artist has altogether failed to realise his objects. The attempt was certainly an ambitious one; it would require an artist of no mean ability to depict the mellow colours of the sunset sky, and the flood of ruddy light shed by the sun across the waters of Back Bay at eventide. But the artist has altogether missed the effect he wished to gain. Mrs. C. Stephanides exhibits a brilliant little composition—Oranges and Pomegranates. The study is nicely staged, though the colour scale is perhaps a little too high. Catching the eye, however, as one enters the door of the oil colour room is another work by the same lady—A vivid study of flowers. In this case the colours are necessarily gorgeous, and the effect is altogether charming. Passing on one comes to a sketch of oxen which gained the prize in its class. It is by Mr. L. N. Taskar, and on the whole is a capital little picture though it has a rather amateurish look about it, and the artist has not made the most of his opportunity. The background is too heavy and the foreground lacks detail. The sketch is therefore flat, and devoid of all stereoscopic effect. Nevertheless the cattle themselves are fairly well drawn. Close by is another prize winner—a carefully drawn portrait by Miss Jassavallah. Here the desire for detail has robbed the picture of much artistic value, still it is an extremely commendable effort. A characteristic production is hung a little further on a historical study entitled "Srimanshing refuses to murder Narayenraw" by M. J. Dourandhar. This is full of gorgeous colour, and at first sight is rather effective. The situation is, however, obviously unreal, and the pose of the principal figures is unnatural. Obscurely hung on the opposite side of the room is a capital little drawing of still life by Rustom D Seodia. The effect is quite stereoscopic and notwithstanding its diminutive size it is well worth inspection. Higher up are two bright little sketches of Indian foliage by Mr. P. M. Aajia. In both the colours are bright and attractive and the effect of light is also clever. Hung on the line is a clever figure study by Mr. R. J. Budhwarkar entitled "Side long looks of love." The treatment in this work is excellent, the painting is bold, the pose natural and the composition as a whole exceedingly attractive. Mr. Ravi Varma exhibits quite a collection of pictures but perhaps the best is a "Portrait of Assar Veerjee." This is a capital portrait. There are many other pictures in the oil colour room which could not fail to attract and interest the visitor. The exhibition this week has been largely visited, and no doubt it will continue to prove attractive during the week.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

BOER INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

THE HOPE OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

LONDON, Jan. 3rd.—Mr. Sayman, formerly a member of De Wet's staff, has been accorded an interview with the President of the United States.

He declared to Mr. Roosevelt that England would welcome an International Congress on the South African question. He added that foreign intervention would end the war, as the Boers were willing to make some concessions.

BOTHA AND HIS COMMANDANTS.

FIGHTING TO BE CONTINUED.

London, Jan. 4th.—General Botha has addressed a message to all the Boer commandants in the field, in which he urges them to continue fighting.

He declares that the British Parliament will shortly be asked for more money, that the nation will refuse the request, and that then the troops will be withdrawn from South Africa.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

The Boer leaders have informed Mr. Schalk Burger, the Acting Boer President, that they will accept no peace terms that do not concede complete independence.

THE REVIVAL OF JOHANNESBURG.

NEWSPAPER RESUMES PUBLICATION.

The "Johannesburgh Star," under the editorship of Mr. Moneypenny, has resumed publication.

The machinery was started by Lord Milner, who wished the journal a brilliant future.

THE STRENGTH OF THE BOERS.

The alleged tremendous depletion of the Boers in the field is denied in Boer circles as Brussels.

It is declared, on the contrary, that the vacancies caused by death, captures and surrenders, are easily filled by Africanders.

THE ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RESULTS OF THE WAR.

London, January 5th.—The total reduction of the South African Field Force to the end of December was 3,602 officers and 20,184 men.

These include 931 officers and 18,033 men killed in action or died from wounds or disease and 2,661 officers and 61,656 men invalided home. The war has reduced the Army by 24,200 officers and men.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON AMBULANCE WORK.

AT the Town Hall yesterday afternoon a large company assembled to witness the distribution of the certificates in "first aid" gained at the classes held under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association. The ceremony was performed by H. E. Lord Northcote, Col. W. H. Riddell occupied the chair, and on the platform, besides his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, there were the Hon. Mr. Justice, Mrs. and Miss Russell; Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Private Secretary to his Excellency; Mrs. E. M. Slater; Miss Manekjee Cursetjee; Miss Willoughby Jones, hon. Secy. of the Y. W. C. A.; Sir Bhalchandra Khrishna; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhai; Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit; Dr. A. M. Benson; Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed; Dr. DeMonte; Dr. K. E. Dadachanji; Mr. Geo Lund; Lieut. Col. Harwood; Mr. Jas. MacDonald; Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon; Major Lloyd Jones, I.M.S.; Mr. Evelyn Gray; Mr. N. Wadia; Mr. K. N. Wadia; Mr. Jehangir B. Petit; Mr. Narotumdas; N. Goculdas; Mr. Naurousji M. Wadia, C.I.E.; Mr. B. P. Joshi; Mr. Tulaksi Thackersey; R.A.M.C.; Rao Bahadur Vithalrao R. Vanderkar; Mr. Mir Aun Ali; Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan; and Mr. Qazi Kabiruddin.

THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said: Your Excellency has received a copy of the report of the work of the centre which was sent to the Chief Secretary to be included in the annual report of the Association in London, corrected up to date, so that I need only state that since you did the committee the honour of meeting them at the Secretariat we may congratulate ourselves in a fair amount of success. Several more influential ladies and gentlemen have joined our committee and from the Honorary Surgeons we have received most valuable assistance. I would specially mention Dr. A. M. Benson, M. D., who has constructed two ladies' classes in "first aid" and shortly will commence another, and if sufficient ladies' names are received a second class in "Home Nursing." I would mention also Major J. Lloyd Jones, I. M. S., whose special care has been the Government Telegraph employees, Capt Howell and Lieut. Tobin, R. A. M.C., who instructed members of the Colaba Garrison, Dr. Arthur Powell, instructor of European Police, Dr. D. Naik Dandekar and Dr. R. T. Nariman, M. D. the former has instructed and the latter examined for certificates 94 of the Native Police. The Committee are also greatly indebted to Major W. E. Jennings, I. M. S., for the readiness with which he always undertakes the examination of classes at no little inconvenience to himself, his residence being at Poona. At outstations I would draw your Excellency's particular attention to a class at Ahmedabad of Local Police instructed by Dr. B. H. Nanavatty, F. R. C. S., and examined by Lt.-Col. Anderson F. R. C. S., I. M. S., 12 of whom have qualified. Thirty of the European and 94 of the Native Police being qualified, the Committee are now prepared, as soon as the necessary supplies can be procured, to place at eight of the police chowkies in the city a haversack containing appliances for rendering first aid and a Fairley stretcher.

His Excellency then handed the certificates to those who had passed the examinations held under the auspices of the Society. The recipients included ladies of the Second Class at the Y. M. C. A. of whom 20 had passed, members of the European Police, of whom 10 had passed, members of the Royal Garrison Artillery, of whom 57 had passed, Government Telegraph employees, of whom 33 had passed, P. W. D. and G. P. O. employes, of whom 8 had passed, and members of the native police, of whom 92 had passed.

THANKS TO OFFICIALS.

Mr. George Lund expressed the obligation of the Managing Committee of the "Centre" to the Honorary Secretary and ladies of the Young Women's Christian Association for the trouble they had taken in the formation of classes in "first aid." Two had completed their course, and a third would commence on Tuesday, the 28th instant. Classes for Home Nursing would commence on the 7th February under Dr. Benson, M. D. Names of ladies desirous of joining one or other should be sent to the honorary secretary, Y. W. C. A., at Wellington Lines, or to him at Watson's Annexe. He did not think that the public realised how much useful information they could obtain from the lectures and how interesting they were. They would find them most entertaining and the instruction given most valuable. (Applause.)

SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in proposing a cordial vote of thanks to his Excellency the Governor for distributing the certificates, said that from the day that their Excellencies set foot upon the shores of Bombay their record had been one of deep sympathy, of practical philanthropy, and generous charity towards the teeming millions who had been entrusted to their care. They had set before them a noble resolve to assist suffering humanity in every way. During the last famine His Excellency took a great deal of trouble to show a practical example, and contributed a handsome sum towards the relief of the poor and after his return from his last tour in Kathiwar His Excellency gave 5,000 rupees towards the relief of those suffering from famine in that district (Applause). Her Excellency Lady Northcote had also shown a grand example in this respect. She had thrown her heart and soul in to the movement in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's fund, and she had been able to collect a very large sum for that purpose. He hoped that the fancy fete which was shortly to be held would realise a very large sum for the relief of suffering women in India. If any more proof were required of the practical sympathy which their Excellencies had shown, it was to be found in the fact that His Excellency from the moment that the St. John Amublance Association movement started had taken a practical interest in it, and had given the weight of influence to it, by becoming its patron, and had also contributed handsomely to its coffers. He entirely agreed with Mr. Lund when he said that public sympathy was required for that Association. At any rate His Excellency had shown sympathy towards the Association, and had encouraged its progress by his presence. (Applause).

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lord Northcote, who was enthusiastically received, then rose to reply. He said: Col. Riddell, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It has been a source of great satisfaction to me to attend here this afternoon and to distribute the certificates to those who have so honorably gained them. I am very glad to learn from your report that the St. John Ambulance Association is making steady and not very rapid progress in this city, and it is a source of peculiar gratification to me to learn that classes have been formed amongst the Hindus and Mahommedans, as well as the European population for the furtherance of this excellent work. It is not my intention this afternoon to detain you with anything like a speech to demonstrate the value and utility of this movement. Its aims have already been set before the public of Bombay at a meeting some six months ago—at a meeting at which I had the honour to be present. I may say personally, I never take a drive or go into the crowded streets of this city and notice the reckless driving of too many of the charioteers and the absolute indifference of pedestrians to the consequent danger without feeling that there is probably ample material ready for the members of this association to practise their hands upon. Previous speakers have expressed the hope that more ladies and gentlemen will take a practical interest in this movement, and I most sincerely endorse and show that hope, although of course we are all aware that Bombay is not at the present moment in a position of very great affluence. Still it must be remembered that a movement like this, in which men and women of every different creed can all meet and combine upon a common basis of sympathy with human suffering—a movement which is led by such old and tried and valued local leaders as we have amongst us this afternoon—a movement the value of which has already been very practilly demonstrated, is one which I sincerely hope and in believe is destined to flowish and one in which I believe and hope the educated classes of Bomb ay will one and all continue to join and support with increasing zeal and interest. It only remains for me to thank Sir Bhalchandra Krishna for the kind reference made to Lady Northcote and myself, and to say that it is always our desire to do every thing in our power to promote such movements as these for the happiness and relief of suffering humanity. (Loud applause).

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE list of prize winners at the recent Industrial Exhibition at Calcutta has just been published. It contains the names of the following firms in Bombay city and Presidency:—Gold Medals were awarded to the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company (Bombay), to the Indian Chutney Manufacturing Company (Bombay), the Kala Bhuban Temple of Art (Baroda), R. N. Koushikar (Ahmednagar) and N. Powel and Co. (Bombay). Silver Medals were gained by the Bombay Art Manufacturing Company, the Diamond Soap Company (Bombay), Mhatre and Paranjpe (Girgaon, Bombay), S. J. Billimoria (Baroda), Vaidya Sankar Rangoba (Jacob's Circle, Bombay), and the Western Botton Company (Bombay). First Class certificates were awarded to Amaji Sakkaram (Bombay), D. Saligram (Bombay), Dullubh Das Mooljee Gandai (Kathiawar), J. W. Godbole (Bombay), Kala Bhavna "Temple of Art" (Baroda) and B. R. Panagt (Bombay)

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE FOOTBALL FIELD.

HUNTING NOTES.

LACROSSE.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

In Christmas week football fields, like poor Ophelia, suffered from "too much of water." The Hyde Road ground at Manchester was partly frost-bound and partly water-logged on Saturday, and as a consequence one of the most interesting matches of the afternoon had to be abandoned. The Manchester City Club is encountering crooked fortune all along the line this season. The team persistently sticks to the bottom position on the League table, and the weather frowns upon all the most attractive matches, and so impoverishes the value of the gates. Last week the Club lost money by the visit of the Celtic team as well as by the postponement of the Everton match. It may be that points were lost too, for Everton were so used up in their previous Christmas week engagements, two of which they lost, that there was a reasonable chance of the bottom team in the League table profiting at the expense of that at the top. Now, Everton may come to Manchester better prepared to avenge the defeat they suffered last year, and it is almost too much to expect that the Manchester team will renew its youth in the meantime. And yet the position of Manchester City is by no means so hopeless as the first glance at the table suggests. Out of fifteen matches played only three have been won, but there has to be remembered the fact that the larger proportion of these matches have been played away from home, and that, after all, if the position now is compared with that at the end of the first half of the season last year, Manchester City are only one point down. It is good that New Year wishes for the Club's improved prosperity should be favoured with an antidote to despondency. This comparison with last season is the best available. Everton's disastrous Christmastide has placed Aston Villa once again in the first position. The improvement that has taken place in the Birmingham team since M'Luckie was transferred from Bury is a very striking illustration of the odd turns which football changes bring about. At the beginning of the season the Villa forward game was wretchedly ineffective. Some old players had dropped out, and new men chosen to fill their places failed to give satisfaction. M'Luckie showed how the tide of fortune might be turned by improved shooting for goal, and his example has been followed with surprising profit. From an insignificant middle rank the Villa have advanced to the very front. They are equal with two other clubs in the matter of points (although it must not be forgotten that Sunderland have one game in hand), but, thanks to the admirable work of their goalkeeper, George, they have an advantage in the matter of goal average. Until Saturday Newcastle United boasted the best goal average of all; now it is precisely the same as that of Aston Villa. The Birmingham team's Christmas week record is indeed an enviable one. There were victories over Small Heath and Everton and Notts Forest. The Small Heath match on the afternoon of Boxing-day drew together an attendance of 47,000, which is said to be a new record for a League match, and the value of this gate was £1,200. An injury to Templeton in the match at Goodison Park is a set-off against this uncommonly good Christmastide reckoning, but that, happily, is not a serious injury.

Blackburn Rovers showed more of their improved form at Liverpool, where they were only defeated by a single goal. In December the Rovers have won three matches and drawn one out of a total of six, and if there had been better shooting on Saturday this record might have been improved. One reads that the Rovers failed in shooting before an open goal on at least four occasions before the interval. On bad ground at Burnden Park the Wanderers and Sunderland played a dull game, in which there was no scoring. Bury and Newcastle were in the same goalless condition at half-time. Afterwards each side scored a goal. Small Heath showed wretchedly bad form at Nottingham, and Sheffield United were only able to get the advantage of one goal at Grimsby. Stoke, playing at Wolverhampton, were quite unable to get going on an ice-bound turf, and suffered defeat. Derby County's visit to Sheffield was postponed because of the unfitness of the Owlerton ground.

The Corinthians' tour, which was begun at Stoke on Friday, is chiefly interesting as a test of amateurism against professionalism. The Corinthians did well to draw at Stoke. The disagreeable condition of the ground was against them, and they experienced all the difficulties of getting the upper hand which have been found by the best League clubs that have journeyed to the Potteries this season. G. O. Smith and S. S. Taylor gave them a useful lead of two goals at the beginning, but Stoke recovered the lead, and it was only by a splendid shot into the net towards the end that the Old Carthusian averted disaster. The Corinthians won with ease their game at Scarborough on Saturday. On Monday they played Sheffield Wednesday, on New Year's Day they had a match with Queen's Park, and the tour winds up with a visit to Newcastle. Since the Corinthians defeated the Glasgow amateurs a year ago M'Coll has left Queen's Park and become a professional, and if he plays for Newcastle United on Tuesday and G. O. Smith turns out again for the Corinthians there will be opposed to each other perhaps the two finest centre forwards of the day. The Manchester Rugby Union Club has begun its holiday programme in poor style. The Fettesian-Lorettonian and the Birkenhead Park matches have both been lost—and in each case with nothing scored on the losing side. But at Fallowfield on Friday there was a good game, and, winning or losing, that is all the Manchester players—and the Manchester spectators too—care for when a Fettes fifteen are visitors. The defeat by Birkenhead Park was a fulfilment of expectations, for the Cheshire club has maintained wonderfully good form this season, and has yet to be beaten by an English side. The remaining fixtures in the Manchester club's holiday programme include the visit of Blackheath on January 4 and that of the Old Bromsgrovians on January 8.

The snow and rain on Christmas-day brought a great disappointment to the Salford club. For the visit of Broughton Rangers to the new ground an attendance had been counted on in proportion to the roominess of the enclosure. The weather spoiled everything. From the Rangers's point of view the Christmas week was very satisfactory. On Christday they defeated Salford by a try, and then they made a successful journey to Hull. The Rangers strengthened their forward rank by the inclusion of Oram and Trotter, two of Stockport's best players, with excellent results. Hull had not been beaten on their own ground previously this season, and they were running Broughton Rangers a hard race for the top position in the Northern Rugby League table. The victory, therefore, gives the Rangers a substantial advantage. From Hull the Rangers returned home to defeat Halifax, and this was their easier task of all, for the Yorksnire team had worn itself weak in beating Hunslet and Batley, and played only fourteen men. Swinton are in danger of losing more hard-earned points for infringement of rules. They lost two points early in the season in this way, and now they have been "found guilty," as the semi-official reports of the Professional Sub-committee phrase it, of playing a man who was not qualified under professional rules. Runcorn have a similar indictment hanging over them. It is almost a pity that some other penalty cannot be inflicted

"if it against the wind, they were invincible. Every-"one was electrified. The flying sprints of Jack, the uncivalled centring of Rogers, the tireless activity and excellent feeding of the three insiders combined to make the attack such as the Lincoln defenders were utterly incapable of resisting. Lincoln City lost eight goals in a single afternoon. In all the rest of their matches this season headquarters had fallen only dozen times." Next season, at this rate of progress, North End will be welcomed back to the First Division. The Guild year will be a notable one for Preston in more ways than one. The England team will be chosen after the Devon v. Rest of England match next Saturday. H. Alexander, the Cheshire forward, is spoken of as likely to be chosen, in Daniell's absence, to lead the England pack if not to captain the team outright. Alexander is indebted to Yorkshire for his introduction to international football. This is one account of "how it happened." Two years ago, when Yorkshire were playing Cheshire at Birkenhead, the visitors were struck by the sturdy and determined play of a well-built, auburn-haired forward, and some asked who he was. It was Alexander. His claims to a place in the England team were promptly advocated by certain Yorkshiremen. This was on January 20, 1900. On February 3, Alexander played for England against Ireland, and he has played in every English international match since. In the North v. South match at Fallowfield a fortnight ago Alexander showed how excellent is his present form. This, by the way, may be his last football season in England.

Only in a few favoured districts was hunting possible last week, and tired of waiting for a change many men left their hunting quarters for London. A strong southerly or south-westerly wind caused a break in the frost on Monday, but as the weather prophets assert that the cold spell will shortly return there is not likely to be much hunting during the Christmas holidays. Looking back on the last two months, we find them to have been rather productive of disappointment. During November sport was frequently interrupted by fogs and frost, gales and floods. At the beginning of December the going was exceedingly hard, causing an unpleasant jar on landing after a jump, such as the careful horse-owner especially dislikes. Scarcely had a timely and copious rain fallen to soften the ground when the frost arrived to harden it again, and how long the present period of inaction may last it is impossible to forstell. A master has already been found for the Wheatland hounds, which Mr. Dun-Waters intends to give up at the end of the season, as he finds he cannot devote sufficient attention both to the Wheatland and South Shropshire countries. The Hon. C. E. Hamilton-Russell will be in charge of the Wheatland pack next season. He has not officiated as master of foxhounds previously, but his brother, Mr. G. W. Hamilton-Russell, has held office with the South Durham pack for eleven years. Not a little regret has been caused in the district by the announcement that Mr. J. S. H. Fullarton will give up the Badsworth country at the close of the season, the reason assigned for his retirement being ill-health. No difficulty should be experienced in obtaining a successor to hunt this old-established pack. It was founded so long ago as 1730 by Mr. Bright, after whose residence, Badsworth, the hunt is called. The names of many famous sportsmen appear on the roll of masters of the Badsworth, of whom there have been no more than seventeen in a period of 170 years. Perhaps the best known was Sir Bellingham Graham, who held office in 1815-17 and was an exceedingly keen foxhunter and capable master. At one time or another he ruled the fortunes of many hunts, among others the Atherstone, Pytchley, Quorn, and Shropshire. Mr. Fullarton succeeded Colonel W. Ramsden in 1895. Yielding to the unanimous wish of the members of the hunt and farmers, Colonel de Rebeck has reconsidered his decision to give up the Kildare hounds at the end of the season, and will continue in office at least for another year. The "Killing Kildare" have had some capital runs this season, although, like other packs, they have had to contend with hard ground and scent that was often unreliable. The practice of digging out foxes with the assistance of terriers and causing them to bolt after they have furnished a run is often condemned as cruel by persons who are not practically acquainted with the conditions and necessities of the chase. In resorting to the employment of spade or terrier, a master is usually actuated by one of two motives. If scent has been catchy and hounds have not scored a kill for some little time, he may deem it necessary to blood them in order to encourage them to maintain their keenness for pursuit. It happens not unfrequently that complaints reach him of damage caused by an over-abundance of foxes and when this is the case it becomes necessary to kill them by all sporting means in the districts thus affected. A third reason sometimes induces a master to resort to digging to ties. After hounds have run far and well and their fox gets to ground when they are almost at its brush, he feels that he cannot deny them the meal they have so well deserved. Foxes afflicted with mange should invariably be dug out and killed. There is not much to record in connection with the recent doings of hounds. The Croome hounds kept tryst at Bredon Norton Cross Roads on Thursday, and the small field that ventured forth were rewarded by taking part in a good hunting run. On Wednesday followers of the North Cheshire hounds snatched a merry gallop from the midst of winter. The meet was at Alley Hall, Col. Egerton Warburton's place, and, as usual, foxes were plentiful in the park. After accounting for a brace, hounds hunted a third out to Cobbler's Gorse, and, adhering pertinaciously to the line of their quarry, ran on to Great Eadworth. The approach of darkness ultimately enabled the fox to escape.

Saturday was not a good day for lacrosse. Strong gusts of wind made the ball to queer things in the air, and thick mud underfoot produced curious results with ball and men. Stockport were at home to South Manchester, and won a fairly good game by four goals to nil. The Lions were short of J. Robinson, R. Raby, and T. Handley, the first named in particular being badly missed. The result was never in doubt, the champions having all through far more of the game than their opponents, and but for the fine play of the visiting defence the score would have been larger. A Handley again proved himself unvaluable, and effected many fine saves while R. Parker-Smith attended most successfully to A. Mason. J. Parker-Smith had a handful in Gerald Mason, who seems to be very partial to "mud larking." N. Beaumont, G. Atkinson, and H. Parker-Smith also showed to advantage. On the attack H. Atkinson was most prominent, and gave Louis Johnson a lot of trouble. Harold Mason was as good as ever, and Bertie was too good for Poyser. Frank Johnson devoted his attention to Leigh, with the result that one saw very little of that player. If South had had a full team, it is just possible that the Cheshire team might have got a surprise, for they had to work very hard for their goals, despite the greater number of opportunities which they had. The only other first division match we hear of is that which took place at Eccles between the local club and Albert Park, and in which the latter scored a thoroughly well-deserved victory by seven goals to two. De Val, Baird, and Lees were the pick of the winners' defence, and were splendidly backed up by Birch and Alfred Gankroger. E. Gankroger did much to nullify Sefton's efforts, and himself got one excellent goal; while Mason and Stubbs were in grand form. Neill awoke in surprising fashion, and gave an exhibition in quite his old tricky style. For the losers Hood, Blockey, and Gray played well, and Sefton worked indefatigably; but the defence (minus Wibberley) did not show to much advantage. In the second division, Mauldeth and Blackley postponed their match on their own responsibility, no referee arriving and the ground being in an awful state. Old Hulmeians, without the assistance of Goodier, defeated Monton by 7—1 after an excellent game, in which Vlies distinguished himself by scoring one splendid goal. Urmston and North Manchester could not play their match, as the ground was under water. Oldham, with eleven men, beat Cheadle Hulme, with ten, by three goals to one; and Marple, in a friendly game with a weak Prestwich team, scored fourteen goals against two—evidence of improvement on the part of the Derbyshire team.

THE distribution of certificates gained in connection with the "first aid" classes held under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association was held at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon. The certificates was distributed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

SCHOOL FINAL.

THE results of the School Final Examination of the Bombay University, were declared yesterday afternoon. There were in all 1231 candidates for the examination: 577 in the Bombay Centre, 153 in the Poona Centre, 200 in the Ahmedabad Centre, 170 in the Belgaum Centre and 131 in the Karachi Centre. Of the total number 308 were declared to have passed the examination: 142 in the Bombay Centre, 38 in the Poona Centre, 47 in the Ahmedabad Centre, 43 in the Belgaum Centre and 40 in the Karachi Centre. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Agnihotri, L Sitaram
Anjikhidi, K Daso
Apte, G Shridhar
Asgekar, R Anant
Badami, G Timaji
Bada, N Mahadev
Barve, V Sadashiv
Bhagwat, V Keshav
Bharucha, B Framji
Bhate, M Bhikaji
Bhuta, R Annaji
Bidkar, G Shankar
Cama, N Dhunjibhoy
Chandavar, G Narayan
Chikkgulcdgudi, A Bhimrao
Chitanis, G Ratanlal
Dhoubs, G Ramchandra
Dalal, F Merwanji
Dalal, M Govandas
Dalal, M Kahandas
Damle, K Ballal
Dandekar, A Janardan
Dani, G Sheshe
Desai, A Kuverji
Desai, K Dattatraya
Deshpande, P Bhikaji
Devasthali, G Anant
Dhume, B Narayan
Divekar, N Ramchandra
D'Souza, J Mary Leo
Engineer, M Rangiitas
Gavankar, A Ibrahimkhan
Gavanekar, G Anant
Ghadially, H Sharif
Gandkar, P Anant
Ghia, R Harkissondas
Harischandrakar, D Vithal
Hindia, J Dhirajram
Honovar, S Ramrao
Hungund, B Hanmant
Janorkar, S Vaman
Jawle, A Purushotam
Jefferies, C Robert
Jogiekar, K Hari
Joshi, B Ganesh
Joshi, G Ramshankar
Joshi, K Ganesh
Joshi, N V Govind
Joshi, N V Sakharam
Joshi, P Prabhakar
Joshi, S Keshav
Kabraji, P Byramji
Kagoli, A Narsoh
Kagolvale, V Pranjivandas
Kamarickar, M Eijan
Kamtagi, K Tatuaji
Kapadia, B Lallubhai
Kapadia, L Goculdas
Kassowala, C Motiram
Kasbekar, M Yashwant
Kate, R Ramkrishnan
Kelkar, B Maheder
Khansaheb, S Venilal
Khopkar, K Vaman
Kolbar, H Govind
Kopper, G Venkatrao
Korde, G Mahadev
Korwar, B Gurupadapa
Korwar, K Ramachandra
Kulkarni, D Abaji
Kulkarni, G Lakshman
Kulkarni, G Hanmant

POONA CENTRE

Abhyankar, G Kashinath
Advani, N Annaji
Bapat, S Trimbak
Chitale, P Divakar
Deshpande, G Mankeshvar
Deshpande, V Vaman
Dhere, S Sadashiv
Divekar, M Shankar
Ekbote, K Anant
Gant, A Ramchandra
Godbole, H Sadashiv
Gole G Mahadev
Inamdar, M Vishnu
Jatar, Y Damodar
Joshi, A Sadashiv
Kelsi, G Vaman
Joshi, S Sadashiv
Jarole, G Ramchandra
Kelkar, B Chintaman

KARACHI CENTRE.

Ansari, I Hidayatali
Asrani, R Verhomol
Bachchani, M Jamiatrai
Balani, V Deschand
Budhani, D Kolaram
Gajria, M Narsindas
Ghirani, B Pessumal
Gurnani, U Isardas
Hashiramani, T Valiram
Hiranandani, G Manghasing
Jagasia, G Premchand
Jaisinghani, T Savalsing
Jaujiani, V Rangoomal
Jhurmalani, K Valiram
Jhurmalani, R Khubchand
Keswani, S Jodharam
Kilda, G Assanmal
Lalvani, H Utmchand
Lalvani, J Lokumal
Mangtani, V Dayaram
Manghani, V Jaikchand
Mansukhani, G Nihalchand
Mansukhani, H Manghirmal
Moodjani, B Tarachand
Narayani, T Damoomal
Nathani, R Isardas
Punjabi, D Parmanand
Punjabi, P Wadhanmal
Ramchandani, N Vishindas
Ramchandani, N Chuharmal
Ramrakhiani, J Ghanshamdas
Sajnani, T Chimandas
Samtani, A Atidas
Samtani, K Waahoomal
Samtani, M Pessumal
Shivdasani, N Baharmal
Sipaolmalani, A Atmaram
Tahiramani, J Gopaldas
Thadhani, D Thawardas
Vaswani, H Balchand

KULKARNI CENTRE.

Kulkarni, H Bhimaji
Kulkarni, M Rajaram
Kulkarni, S Ramchandra
Kulkarni, V Bhikaji
Kulbhaskonam, S Parashuram
Lawathe, K Vasudev
Mandake, K Bhagvant
Mankikar, S Shesgiri
Mehta, V Krishnalal
Mehta, V Nathabhai
Kithalvale, D Framji
Modi, N Jaikisondas
Modi, R Rustamji
Muddebihalkar, V Govind
Mule, S Kesadev.
Mulye, G Vinayak
Murthi, H Keshav
Muttagal D Chanbasappa
Nachan, A Shaikhsaheb
Nadkarni, M Anant
Nadkarni, R Narayan
Nadkarni, R Vithal
Naik, K Bhikhabhai
Naik, K Gandabhai
Naik, S Vishnu
Nalavadi, F Tammappa
Nanavati, C Dwarkadas
Nimgare, M Vinayak
Oka, G Hari
Pandit, K Sitaram
Pandit, K Mahadev
Paradkar, H Janardan
Pranjape, V Vaman
Parulekar, D Govind
Patskia, F Nasarvanji
Patel, N Rambhai
Patvardhan, R Keshav
Patvardhan, V Sadashiv
Phatak, K Mahadev
Phatak, R Sadashiv
Pradnan, R Sakharam
Raje, D Vinayak
Raje, G Raghunath
Randeria, K Burjorji
Samant, V Nilkant
Sane, G Balkrishna
Sathaye, G Damodar
Savant, J Krishna
Sejol, H John
Shaikh, A Carim
Shaikh, K S S Sahib
Shidhaye, S Vasudev
Shidhaye, V Laxman
Shinde, S Balaji
Shirali, B Subrao
Shirali, R Anant
Shukla, I J Dhaneshwar
Sudame, G Gajanan
Surve, A Narayan
Tahmankar, V Ganesh
Tiwalkar, K Waman
Thannawalla, N Kursondas
Thatte, V Anant
Trivedi, J Pitambar
Vaishampayan, P Ramchandra
Venarse, R Sakharam
Vasaikar, N Ganesh
Wagle, N Purushotam
Wagle, S Shivarao
Walawalkar, S Atmaram

AHMEDABAD CENTRE

Adivarekar, S Pandurang
Banis, C Nanalal
Bhat, S Premji
Bhatt, L Shankarbhai
Commodore, D Dullabhram
Daruvalla, N Darasha
Dave, G Ranchhodbhai
Desai, L Ambelal
Desai, M Haribhai
Desai, M Khandubhai
Desai, M Kashavlal
Desai, M Jethalal
Deshmukta, N Trimbakial
Dhairaya, C Vadilal
Dikshit, A Manekshankar
Dvivedi, J Madhavlal
Jainodiga Chhotalal
Mecha, C Kalidas
Mehta, C Motial
Naik, K Gosai
Nanavati, T Jamnadas
Orpe, S Satvant
Oza, B Maganlal
Padhye, K Yadneshver

BELGAUM CENTRE.

Apte, Y Moreshvar
Gadankar, K Sadashiv
Hegalkar, V Shesha r
Balse, G Anantaya
Bhandivad, K Ramchandra
Bhat, M Vithal
Deshpande, R Annaji
Gadagkar, N Bhimrao
Garag, R Ramchandra
Gidashuoli, V Hanmant
Gokhale, C Pandurang
Gokhale, V Gopal
Hasabnis, R Krishnaji
Honsur H Sheshe
Honnatti, M Bhimaji
Jadhav, N Pundlik
Jere, G Balkrisnna
Kadave, R Timmappa
Kale, N Bhaskar
Kanigud, R Ramchandra
Katti, S Sheshe
Kelkar, D Chintaman
Kelkar, K Hari
Kattur, G Lingo
Kulkarni, G Narayan
Kulkarni, H Dattatraya
Kulkarni, M Appaji
Kulkarni, P Baoji
Kulkarni, V Huchra
Kurtkoti, D Gurunath
Lakmeshwar, S Balaji
Miraj, H Tamaji
Moodi, S Chidambar
Nargund, B Madhav
Parvatikar, V Raghavandra
Patel, S Ramchandra
Patil, V Murlivandi
Patilkulkarni, V Chikko
Phatak, F Govind
Rayhag, V Sakharam
Shellikar, D Venkaji
Sirhatti, V Vasudev
Sugar, H Balvant

BOMBAY SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY.

2nd Entries closed at 7 p.m., Tuesday.

The Chinchpogly Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs.

1st Entries 8.

9 Mr A A Amer's b a h Fakir II, aged.

The Hopeful Stakes.—Distance 5 furlongs.

1st Entries 18.

19 Mr A S Omer's b a h Sandial, 13 3.

The Maiden Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 3.

4 Mr A M Bushari's b a h Manilla, 13 13.
5 Mr Anandjee Nanjee's b a h Sir Visto, 13 3.
6 Mr Mauradas Goculdas' g a h Silver Fox, 13 3.

The Sydney Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.

1st Entries 8.

9 Mr A W P's b and g Gelstan 13 3

The Selling Plate—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 7.

8 Mr H Jamsetji's ch a h Panalla, 13 2? (Rs 700).

The Welter Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 11.

12 Mr Chotalal M Vora's g a h Anaiza, 13 2

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 21st January 1902.

SOME particulars are given by the "Express" concerning the success of Miss E. Temple Orme, who has been the first of her sex to attain the degree of LL.D. of London University. Miss Orme's achievement is, it seems, all the more remarkable inasmuch as she did not prepare for examination in the usual manner. She took up the study of law by correspondence, and in this manner went through the entire course from jurisprudence to international law. Miss Orme is anxious that her example may be followed by other girls and that a greater interest be manifested in legal studies. She writes interestingly in this connexion of the lucrative employment within reach of those who successfully pass the examinations. "If women entered seriously into the study of law she says" no doubt the legal profession would in time be opened to them, just as medicine has been. The reader say would not be able—nor, indeed, would the more liberal minded of them desire—to keep ladies from practice of the law. I look forward to the time when a woman shall be as free to advise, advocate, and judge professionally as she is to heal the sick.

THE CRUISER FOX AT BOMBAY.

A ZEALOUS A.P.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to a service contemporary tells us something of the secrets of H. M. S Fox, the new cruiser of the East India Squadron He says:—

Our run from Aden to Bombay at slow speed proved an eventful and rather wearisome on. Save for a homeward bound P.andO. boat, we saw naught in the deserted Arabian Sea. Owing to a bit of a lop being on we were unable to do our firing until the day before we went into harbour. The starboard batteries were alone used, when some good practice was made by the 4.7's. To relieve the monotony and cheer ourselves up a bit, we had an impromptu sing song on the quarter-deck, which went off well. Some new talent was discovered, and the majority seem to have enjoyed their evening. Mr. Solano, Lieut, Knight's guest, brought down the "house" with his original song, "When the Fox comes home." As to our next entertainment a little bird has whispered that something on a much larger and more ambitration scale is to be attempted.

Bombay was reached on Thursday. November 21st, when we secured to the flagship's buoy. Since then we have shifted billet to a new mooring laid down for us. As the flagship was at Trincomalee, we found ourselves senior officer's ship. We had hoped for some news of our probable movements but were doomed to disappointment. The Magdala, returning from firing, followed us into harbour where the Plassy and a couple of torpedo boats were lying. Bombay is a very fine city, with many handsome buildings, and space seems no object. It isso European in its language, shops, &c., that it is hard to realise it has been in our possession somewhat less than 250 years. Among the notable buildings are Victoria Station, the University, the Cathedral with a nice service and good music and last but by no means least, the Sailors' Home—probably the finest of its kind in the world. It can accommodate about 220, and men are generally billeted therewhile their ship is in dock. Clubs are numerous and comfortable, the Bombay Yacht Club, from its proximity to the landing place, being much patronised.

Truly the world is small, and it is curious the number of old Plymouth friends there are to be met with here. The transport Assaye, which arrived shortly before the Fox, brought out six officers of the R.M.L.I. for the Staff Corps, among them being Lieuts. Morgan late of the Arrogant, and Davison of the Cambridge. The former has been posted to Belgaum, and we shall probably soon here of the latter getting up ladies' cricket matches as successfully at Bangalore as he did at Devon port. The U.S.C.C. at Mount Wise will miss him much next year as a bowler.

During the past week we have been kept very much awake by the constant din of the hammers on our side, and been surfeited with the smell of paint. By slow degrees our black outer covering is coming off, and we shall soon be gorgeous in our coat of white, to say nothing of the brilliant sheen of our copper ventilators. There is plenty of life in the harbour, as in addition to mail packets and native boats, troopers seem to arrive and depart daily to and from all parts of the world.

By degrees all our passengers have left us, so our mess has now dwindled down to one below its normal size, but we soon hope to welcome our R.N.R. lieutenant, whose appointment we saw in the last papers received. Lieut. Vaughan has joined the Abyssinia, Lieut. Stokes-Rees, who had to go to hospital for a couple of days, relieving him from the same ship. Lieut. Cooper, R.N.R., likewise a bit off colour, has turned over to the Perseus, and Sub-Lieut. Schreiber left this morning in the mail for Trincomalee to take up his duties in the Highflyer. They all carry our best wishes with them. By the departure of the last two our musical talent suffers a great loss. Mr. Love, gunner, has joined the Tenasserim, depot ship here; our chaplain is also to be found there on Sunday holding service for the other ships in harbour, after which he returns for ours. Thanks to the kind assistance of Staff-Surgeon Sterioker and Mr. Shrubsole, assistant engineer, we are able to have a nice musical service. Chief Stoker Marshall presides at the harmonium in the evening, but the singing at this service is not so harmonious as it might be, but, doubtless, it will improve in time.

Our assistant-paymaster, Mr. Young, is most energetic, especially about his boat's crew, and the way in which he cries "show a leg" at 5.45 nearly every morning renders him a worthy rival of John Peel and his matutinal horn. He has absolutely no respect for years or excuses. Mr. Green, our paymaster, does not, as mess caterer, altogether approve, I think, of his junior's zeal for this early rising and pulling, as no late breakfast fines are now coming in to swell the mess exchequer, to say nothing of the sharpened appetites.

Our first shooting expedition consisting of Lieut. Way Sub-Lieut. Barker, and Mr. Young, went away for a day's shooting to a place on the mainland on the opposite side of the harbour. Notwithstanding the many jeers they received on leaving about getting nothing, they, in the end, had the laugh on their side, as they returned with 12 brace of snipe. Truly we are a sporting ship's company.

Things, however, do not always go serenely with us as in a cricket match on the 28th, v. the Oxford Light Infantry, we got badly beaten. Owing to the shooting expedition clashing with this fixture we were, however unable to get a full team together. Mr. Hill, A.E., alone of our side got into double figures. Next day we rendered a much better account of ourselves at hockey, drawing our match v. the Indian Defence at 2 goals all. Lieut. Radcliffe worked like a black to secure victory, and was well backed up by Messrs. Schreiber and Young, but a draw was all we could manage.

The Persian arrived from the Gulf on Sunday, December 1st. They seem exceedingly glad to get back to civilisation, as ever since they came out they have had to stew at Koweit &c. However—they must remember all the kudos they got for their work and sojourn up there. A couple of days later the Perseus went into dock to make good some minor defects.

On December 2nd there was a small dance at the Yacht Club, which some of our society goers attended, but all agreed it was a bit too warm for dancing to be a pleasure. Perhaps it may interest you in England in midwinter to hear of a man going to a dance with four collars and six handkerchiefs, but this is a fact. Many and wonderful were the inventions for the preservation of shirt fronts!

RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN MANCHURIA.

SOME AMUSING INCIDENTS.

THE graphic descriptions of the incidents of railway travel in Siberia and Manchuria, lately given by a Special Correspondent journeying through those regions, is curiously emphasized by a member of the editorial staff of the "Vladivostock." As the train pulled up at the station of Feitsikar, says this narrator, a Manchu noble, who had bullied and browbeaten his fellow-travellers since boarding the train, alighted to refresh himself at the station buffet, at the same time warning his companions that he would decapitate any of them presuming to appropriate his seat. During his temporary absence, a smartly-dressed and good-looking young Russian lady entered the coupe, and took the unoccupied seat, despite the friendly advice of the other passengers. The Manchu noble returned, flew into a rage on seeing his seat occupied, and, to the terror of his previous fellow travellers, drew his curved sabre. The young lady, coolly, covering him with a shining revolver, said, "You have threatened to decapitate anyone taking your seat. Do you take us for a pack of cowardly Mandarins," and, pointing to the space at her feet, she observed, "There is your place, my hero." The Manchu gracefully surrendered, took the lowly position indicated, and throughout the next section kept a close eye upon the lady's revolver.

Before reaching the next station, the conductor entered the coupe, and demanded from the same Russian lady an extra payment to which he was not entitled. His request was met by staging application of the girl's clenched fist to his nose, and at her imperious request the conductor was bundled out of the compartment by the Manchu noble. Among the other diverting incidents related by the writer is the following: On the way to Harbin the driver pulled up the train at a spot where there was a workmen's barrack, paploced the driving-lever, and proceeded to play a few rubbers of vingt with the barrack foremen. The halt lasted seven hours, and it was not the protests of the passengers and guards which prevailed upon the driver to proceed, but the fact that he had lost every rubber.

"THE art life of the American nation during the last eighteen years shows an advance little less than marvellous, and not a little of the nation's material progress is made possible through it." These sentiments are attributed to Sir Henry Irving by the Minneapolis correspondent of the "Telegraph," who has had an interview with the veteran actor. "In this country the theatre is an institution so well established in the hearts as well as the needs of the people that it has already become de facto a national institution, and I have little doubt the time will soon come when it will be part of the formal or official organisation of great communities here." Speaking of his ambition (if he were a millionaire) to "take a company of strolling players through every village and lighten the dull round of uneventful lives with the lamp of dramatic imagination and the good art of the theatre," Sir Henry said it was a subject "well worth the consideration of people who suffer the misfortune of possessing more money than they know what to do with."

THE MARQUIS ITO'S TOUR.

RECEPTION BY THE KING.

THE Marquis Ito, the ex-Premier of Japan, attended by a small suite, arrived at Marlborough House at a quarter-past three on Dec. 27. His Excellency was driven from the Alexandra Hotel in a Royal equipage, with attendants in Royal scarlet. He was in Court dress, as were also the members of his staff. In a second carriage was Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister in London, and immediately after them there arrived the Marquess of Lansdowne who was also in Court dress. The King, who received his visitors in the saloon, was attired as a British Field Marshal, and had in attendance upon him Lord Lawrence, the Hon. Harry Stonor, and Captain G. Holford. At the close of the interview, which lasted about twenty minutes, the Marquis Ito drove back to the Alexandra Hotel accompanied by Baron Hayashi.

The Japanese statesman and the British Minister exchanged courtesy visits during the afternoon. Instead of going to the Foreign Office, however, the Marquis Ito called upon Lord Lansdowne at Lansdowne House, and afterwards received the Foreign Minister at the Alexandra Hotel.

M. Tsudzuka, a member of the Japanese House of Peers, who is travelling with the Marquis, explains that, despite what had been said to the contrary, the tour of the Marquis has no political significance. The journey, however, from capital to capital is not being made for pleasure, nor yet exactly as a holiday trip. The plan of the Marquis is to gather information and ideas, and the tour may be called one of study.

The Marquis will be left London on Jan. 1 to visit Lord Lansdowne at Bowood. He was accompanied by Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Roberts and Lady Edwina Roberts were among the visiting party. The Marquis returned to London yesterday, and to-day he lunches with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. A visit to Hatfield and lunch with Lord Salisbury will take place to-morrow (Jan. 4); Sunday will be spent at the Alexandra Hotel; on Monday the Marquis will be entertained by the Japanese Minister in London, when Lord Lansdowne will be present; and on Tuesday or Wednesday he will leave on his return journey home. A day or two will be spent in Paris prior to leaving by the steamer from Marseilles on Jan. 12. The Marquis had intended to visit some places in China, but it is feared that after all this will not be practicable He will probably proceed direct to Japan, and expects to be home again early in March.

The Vienna "Politische Correspondenz" has received the following communication from a trustworthy informant, who has had repeated opportunities of coming into contact with the Marquis Ito since his stay in St. Petersburg:—

"The importance which is attributed to the Marquis Ito's European journey does not lie in any expectation of immediate results ensuing from the various conference and exchanges of views in which he has taken part, but rather in an appreciation of the effects which the impressions gained by the Japanese Statesman may possibly have in the future. The idea that the Marquis Ito, who at present holds no official post in Japan, has nevertheless been entrusted with some confidential mission by the Crown is a mistake. It is not his business to initiate any negotiations, and still less to enter into arrangements in any quarter. Even the limited assumption that he is preparing the ground or agreements between Japan and other States would go far in advance of the facts. The significance of his interviews with leading personages is to be found in the opportunities he has enjoyed of collecting new facts to aid him in estimating the attitude of European Powers towards East Asiatic questions, and in taking up the threads for any future agreements between Japan and any other Powers. This holds good, also, of his stay in Russia, where the Marquis Ito met with a very friendly reception. The relations between St. Petersburg and Tokio—in regard to which the most conflicting reports have been following one upon another for months—are now free from that tension the existence of which for a considerable time could not be overlooked. One result of the Marquis Ito's exchange of sentiments with Russian statesmen may be that the favourable feeling towards Japan of them will contribute to the maintenance of improved relations, and, further, to a diminution of that mistrust with which Russia's intentions in the Far East, especially with respect to Corea, have been watched in Tokio. No small share in the loosening of the former tension between Russia and Japan is attributed, even by the Japanese, to the Russian Minister in Tokio, M. Iswolski, who is looked up to there as a Diplomatist of great ability and wide views."

KILLED BY A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

"H—— was a station garrisoned by a single regiment of native Infantry (says an old Anglo-Indian in "The British Realm"). Soon after my first arrival there, I called on the married officers, and dropped my card at the mess. With that hospitality proverbial with the military, I was invited to dinner on the next guest night, to be followed by an offer of honorary membership of their mess; both of which I gladly accepted. On going over to the mess-house, I was received with the utmost cordiality and civility; but I could not help at once noticing that something disturbed my hosts in no small degree; some agitating element in the air that seemed to oppress them. One man, Captain L——, I remarked to be the centre of solicitude; he sat dejectedly in a distant part of the room; his comrades would frequently gather round him, addressing him in whispers, wringing his hands, and acting altogether as if L——required their commiseration and sympathy. At short intervals men came out into the verandah and looked across the road, and orderly after orderly arrived at the double, and made the same announcement, "Ubbhi nakin aya, khodawund" ("Not come yet, my lord.")

Of course, being a stranger, and the only black-coat among them, I remained in ignorance of the cause, till shortly before adjourning to the dining-room, the Major whispered the secret to me. Captain L——is appeared—a good fellow and a fine soldier—was a "plunger," and his affairs had culminated so disastrously, that this was the eve of his sending in his papers. His only hope consisted of his success in some huge foreign lottery, news of which he had been expecting for some days. If he drew the first, second, or third prizes his difficulties would vanish; if not, in his papers would have to go on the morrow. But the whole story is too long; sufficient that the Major told me the pith, as above. We went into dinner, and were half-way through, when an orderly rushed in and handed L——a wire. Amid a profound silence he opened the envelope, read the contents, and the next moment his head fell forward; he was dead! That telegram conveyed the news that poor L——had won the first prize, some five thousand pounds!

THE LANGUAGE OF MONKEYS.

EXPERIENCE IN GORILLA LAND.

PROFESSOR GARNIER, the famous student of the monkey language, lectured at Liverpool on the 21st ultimo. It was his first public utterance since he returned from his last sojourn in the desert and the jungle. Behind him on the stage was the rusty steel-wire cage in which he is wont to take refuge from the lion and the gorilla. He began the study in 1884. Watching some monkeys in the Chicago Zoological Gardens, it struck him that they were unmistakably conveying ideas to each other by sounds. "For three or four years I studied unsuccessfully," he said. "Then I placed a phonograph by an unusually loquacious monkey in Chicago, and succeeded in getting some records. Then I took the cylinders to a New York monkey. Directly I turned on the phonograph he showed plainly that he understood, and he began to hunt for the other monkey in the phonograph. I recorded his replies in another phonograph, and by the frequency with which the reply was made to the same remark it was clear that the New York monkey could understand what the Chicagoan was saying. I made several thousand experiments with the phonograph, and visited every monkey in America. Then I determined to experiment on the gorilla and chimpanzee. There were none available in captivity, so I went to their native jungle, and in April 1893 set up my cage on the south side of Lake Nkauni. For four months I waited and watched for gorillas, but only saw twenty-two, though it was in the heart of the gorilla country. They were shy and pacific, and would not speak. During the four months we were alone in the jungle I differentiated and interpreted about ten of the sounds which "Moses," my chimpanzee, made."

The Professor said that in a few months he would return to Africa and work till his task was achieved. He would not rest till he could come on the platform leading a chimpanzee by the hand, which would give unmistakable proof of its speaking ability.

THE "County Gentleman" gives a tragic story and vouches for its accuracy. A young bull terrier, left in care of a friend by an officer at the front, accompanied his temporary owner when making a call on some friends, whose few-months-old infant was rolling about on the rug in front of the fire when the visitor entered. Taking no heed of the dog, which was accustomed to go everywhere with him, the visitor was shaking hands with his host and hostess when the dog, before any of the parties were aware of his intentions, picked up the child, and, giving the poor little mite a couple of shakes as he would a rat, dropped it—dead. It is needless to describe the awful sorrow that has fallen on the household; the poor father is nearly wild with grief and the mother has had to be placed under mental care.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Copper money in France is to be gradually replaced this year by aluminium bronze pennies of a pale yellow colour.

According to official central market statistics recently issued, 800 tons of snails were sold in Paris during the year 1901.

A country labourer of Brescia while cleaning an eel discovered in its stomach a large black pearl, which has been purchased by a Milan jeweller for £1,500.

The Amsterdam Jewellers' Association to-day proclaimed a lock-out of their workmen, who replied by declaring a general strike of all employees. The diamond industry is now at a standstill.—Amsterdam.

The French "Woman's Suffrage Society," composed of strong-minded females, has passed a resolution setting forth that it is an iniquity that the law should oblige a woman on marriage to take the name of her husband, and proposing to agitate for legislation allowing a woman to preserve her maiden name, even after marriage.—

A viscount, who is a rish French manufacturer, was, with some friends and a Russian grand duke, in a restaurant in the Rue Royale, and paid for some champagne with a 1,000fr. note. After the lapse of a quarter of an hour he asked for his change The waiter, who was an extra hand engaged for the evening had disappeared. The landlord reimbursed the note.

After all the reported cases of poisoning through drinking beer with arsenic in it, what would you think of arsenic as a staple diet? Very dangerous! Yes, it is: yet a good authority tells us that it is taken regularly by the peasants of Styria and the Tyrol, and that they apparently thrive on it. The arsenic is taken fasting usually in a cup of coffee, the first dose being quite minute, but is slowly increased from day to day until, it is asserted, it sometimes amounts to the large dose of twelve or fourteen grains. It is principally eaten by woodcutters and hunters, with the object of warding off fatigue and improving staying powers. The sale of arsenic is illegal in Austria without a physician's certificate, so the consumer keeps the fact of its use as quiet as possible, and makes it difficult to obtain information. Arsenic eaters who have fully acquired the habit are long lived though liable to sudden death, which is usually the manner of their demise. They have a very fresh, youthful appearance and usually escape infectious diseases. At first they show symptoms of arsenic poisoning, but these soon disappear as the system adjusts itself to the new conditions. If an arsenic eater suddenly ceases to use the drug he immediately succumbs to the effect of arsenic poisoning. It is extremely dangerous to begin the practice before twelve years old, or after thirty, and at fifty the daily dose must be gradually reduced, or sudden death will ensue.

A Landlord with property in one of the roughest and most densely populated parts of the East End has just found a novel and effective method of rent raising. It seems that, like many other landlords, his collectors have on more than one occasion been put to rout by the Amazonian residents when daring to make a demand for the money that in many cases has been long overdue. Now, however, he has found a genius at the gentle game of rent collecting. His present collector is a brigat young man whose occupation as bar manager had taught him how to deal with rough people. His broad shoulders and expansive chest tell tenants he knows no fear of them. His plan is a simple one and as effective as it is simple. When collecting rents he carries a whistle of a peculiar shrilliness. On reaching the tenements a blast, and it while he stands on the first floor is sufficient to bring out the delinquent with their rent which as a rule is paid in the smallest of small change. Thoroughly willing as he is to stand the harmless jibes of the tenants, because of his previous association with their class visibly able to take care of himself if necessity arises, he is also able to bring his employer the money that formerly was so hard to get.

Never before had such scenes been witnessed in India. As every footfore of the Empire the Prince was received by immense crowds of cheering people. As he stepped ashore at Bombay a salute was fired from end to end of India. At Lucknow he laid the foundation stone of a memorial to the heroes of the mutiny. At Delhi he reviewed twenty thousand troops and attended a ball in the Old Palace which had been the scene of such terrible events twenty years before. At Gwalior he witnessed a sham fight by twenty thousand natives. At Bombay he held a great re- ception on his birthday, sitting on a silver throne. From beginning to end, the progress of the tour was recorded in a paper specially published in Madras, and the editor surpassed himself one morning by declaring that "the people of this place were in the dark, and by the arrival of the most Honourable the Prince, the light has spread out, and his lustre has shone on them as the star throws out its light on the earth!"

It had been the dream of his life, the Prince declared in one of his speeches, to visit India, and a few years after he came home, when performing the opening ceremony of a London club for the use of native Indians, he expressed his gratitude for his reception in warm terms. It was his arrival at Bombay which inspired the future Emperor to an expression of his views concerning India, and he said in a notable passage worth recalling to-day: "Your natural advantages would have ensured a large amount of commerce under any strong Government, but in your various and industrious population I gladly recognised the traces of a rule which gives shelter to all who obey the laws; which recognises no invidious distinctions of race; which affords to all perfect liberty in matters of religious opinion and belief and freedom in the pursuit of trade and of all lawful callings."

It was on New Year's Eve that Queen Victoria was proclaim

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

It is not improbable that the country will soon be called upon to face a crisis in regard to the Volunteer Force. The new regulations of the War Office seem to be very distasteful to many Volunteers, especially in metropolitan corps, and a prudent commanding officer is already placing regimental property in the hands of trustees inview of an approaching break-up and disbandment; where the shoe pinches is in the order that all Volunteers must go into camp for training every year. A regiment may be excused by the Secretary of State one year, but then in the next every officer and man on the strength must appear for training. Failing this, the capitation grant will be withheld, and bankruptcy must becom-inevitable. The obligation to go into camp during the summer season while it hardly affects provincial corps, will it is said, press very hardly upon the London Volunteers and those of other large cities. It will mean the surrender of the annual holiday, even supposing employers were willing to grant it at that time, and to any considerable number, which is doubtful. These town Volunteers urge, moreover, that by punctual attendances at drills they have made themselves quite as efficient as if they went into camp, and that such should count in their favour. Another irksome rule which has been introduced is to the effect that company drills to count for efficiency must be performed by men of a company under their own officers. It these new rules are pushed upon, then we may look for a very large exodus from the force at no remote date. This sharp difference of opinion is greatly to be deprecated, and is is impossible to withhold sympathy from the Volunteers. At the same time the authorities must be defended for speaking so firmly. It is high time that we should know on whom we can fully rely at the time of emergency and the Volunteers should prove that they not only possess the proper qualifications but are ready and available at all times.

The argument lately put forward urging the establishment of smaller men for light cavalry has found many opponents. In the first place it is argued and with reason that some men of the lesser physique are not to be easily found. The artillery driver is a scarce commodity so are the light-weight whips or grooms. The loss in inches often implies physical inferiority and even when the individual is perfect at the outset he probably soon puts on flesh and approximatesto the average weight of taller men. It has been conclusively settled that in every case there is an average of weight irrespective of height and that this runs to about ten stone. But the chief fallacy in this theory of smaller men is that the gain per man is quite trifling as compared to the saving to be got by reducing equipment. In the first case a few pounds would be gained in the latter two or three stones or more. If cavalry are to ride lighter in future it must be by the use of squadron carts to carry all the impediments that now overload the horse. We are remainded, too, that the enlistment of light-weights was tried in the days of the East India Company, and proved a failure, while we have a present objectlesson in the case of the Boers, who are by no means smals men, although they ride light.

The whole question of remounts their quality and provision during the campaign must naturally come up for serious discussion after the war It is however sufficiently plain already that little if any fault is to be found with the department presided over by General Truemen which has answered s well to the call and borne its colossal burthen with such marked success. To have kept pace as it did with the necessant and inappeasable demands for horses in the best answer to any malcontents, and it cannot be praised to highly for its readiness to utilies every possible source of supply. The material may not have been always of the finest quality, but at least it was forthcoming; there was no slackness in the stream directed southwards. How far we ought in future to depend upon foreign markets and horses bred abroad is another question. There are those who advocate our adoption of methods that would make, us, as they believe, self-supporting. It is urged that Government should do horse-breeding on its own account, and so provide its own remounts. This idea has been broached before this, and decidedly negatived by expert opinion.

The first objection is that of costliness, and we may quote Indian experience, where a good horse used not to be turned out from the stud at less price than £200 or £300. A second is that such a proceeding would have the most injurious and most fatal effect upon private enterprise Breeders, farmers and raisers of stock. If dealed a market, would cease to produce animals of the kind suited for army remounts, and one fruitful source of supply would be closed. Outsiders should rather be stimulated and encouragad, and Government aid is much more wanted in the larger distribution of sires than in competition with private trade. We do not want Government "haras" or stud farms, but we do need most urgently depots or establishments where young and immature horses, after purchase, can be held and cared for until they are fit to pass into the ranks. The present practice of taking them up at once, at no more than three and a half years of age, and working them, even moderately, is most pernicious and condemend by all experience. Of these ideas remount depots would entail expense, but would be saved in subsequent efficiency, for there can be no doubt that constitutions are undermined and the seeds of future ill-health sown by utilising young horses too soon. All these are questions of importance that must come up for discussion shortly, when the whole subject of the supply of remounts both in peace and war isre viewed.

The armoured cruiser Hogue, one of the Cressy class, built by Messrs. Vickers, Maxim and Co., has completed her contract steam trials with results that reflect the highest credit upon her builders. The trials were all carried out off the Devonshire coast, and during weather which must have reduced the speed. The thirty hours' trial, at one-fifth power, passed off without at hitch. The engines developed 4,735 h. p., the coal consumption was 2·69lbs, and the average speed thirteen knots This, it will be noted, is an excellent cruising speed under economical conditions. On the following day, the Hogue was subjected to the customary trial at four-fifths of her full power. During the thirty hours over which this second trial extended very rough weather experienced and the machinery was unaffected by by the pitching of the vessel. The horse power maintained was 16,436, the coal consumption was moderate, and the speed of 20,51 knots was maintained. After a three days' interval the full power trial of eight hours' duration was carried out over the deep sea course between Rame Head and Dodman Point. In this last test the contract horse power (21,000) was exceeded by 1,085 h.p. and the mean speed registered was twenty-two knots. Few armoured cruisers have exceeded this high speed, and the success of the "Hogue" would justify the Admiralty in offering a substantial bonus to the builders for the excess of horse power realised. Commander A. G. M. Meredyth was in charge of the vessel during these trials.

No doubt Lord Halsbury would define martial law as "a sort of a military law," but a reference to the "Manual of Military Law" will not enlighten any one very much, as there is scarcely anything mentioned about martial law in the volume. It certainly has no written code, and if it had, the code might easily be embodied in the three words "Might is Right," for under the jurisdiction of martial law, even if an act against an individual's person or property is subsequently shown to have been wrongfully committed, the aggrieved party can obtain no redress unless he can prove that the district in which he or his property was at the time was not in a state of war, a condition of affairs on which he would probably have little chance of establishing evidence. When a Government, on the recommendation of its Commander-in-chief in the field, authorises him to proclaim martial law, the result is that in the proscribed district the will of the commander is substituted for the jurisdiction of the civil courts of justice which he may wholly or in part dispense with, for in the latter case he can, if he so desire keep open certain civil tribunals for dealing with offences entirely unconnected with the military situation and which it might not be convenient to deal with by courts-martial. Under martial law no reasons need be given for any person's arrest and no warrants need be issued nor depositions taken. The military authorities can arrest any person if in their opinion there are military reasons that the individual in question should either be kept in custody for trial if necessary or deported. The Lord Chancellor in delivering the judgment of the Judical Committee of the Privy Council on the Marais case made it very clear that "the framers of the Petition of Rights knew well what they meant when they made it a condition of peace the ground of illegality for unconstitutional procedure," and no doubt has ever existed that when a state of war actually prevails and martial law has been proclaimed the ordinary courts have no jurisdiction over the action of the supreme military authority.

At a time when the reduction of the expenses of officers is a subject of common discussion, it seems somewhat strange that further alterations in uniform should be in contemplation by the authorities. This however is the fact, and what at first sight will appear to the general public as economy will perhaps be found to be anything but a saving of expense. We are alluding to the numerous changes which are shortly to take place; for instance, it is settled that all gold lace worn on trousers is for the future so be abolished. Taking this as a specimen of the new alterations, we can only wonder what use there can be in them. Any officer who has worn wold lace stripes is aware of the number of years that they will last by judicious cleaning and reversing, and that gold lace not only assists to keep the garments to which it is attached in shape, but gives them an appearance of smartness and newness, but for which they would probably be discarded as unfit to wear long before they are really worn out.

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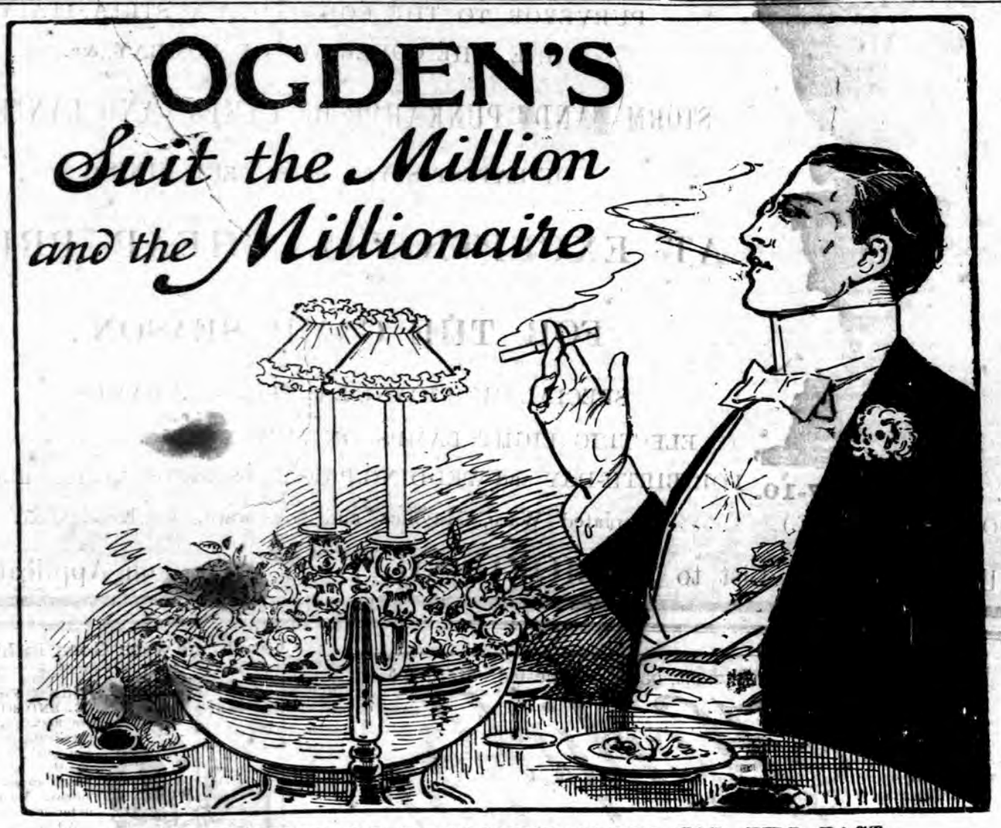

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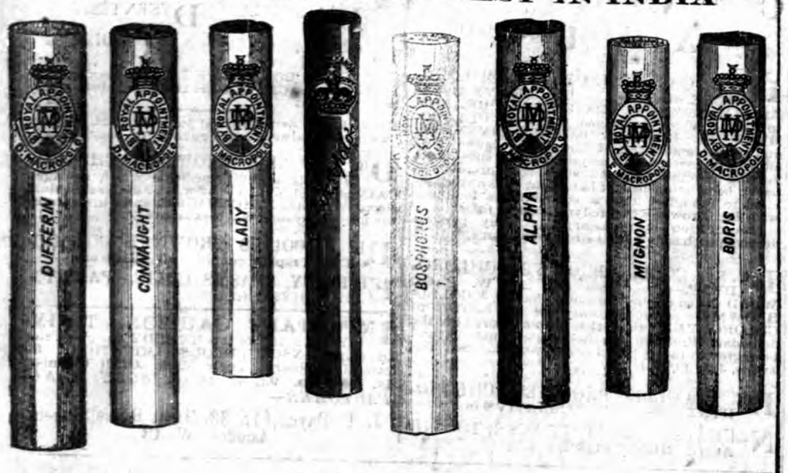

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